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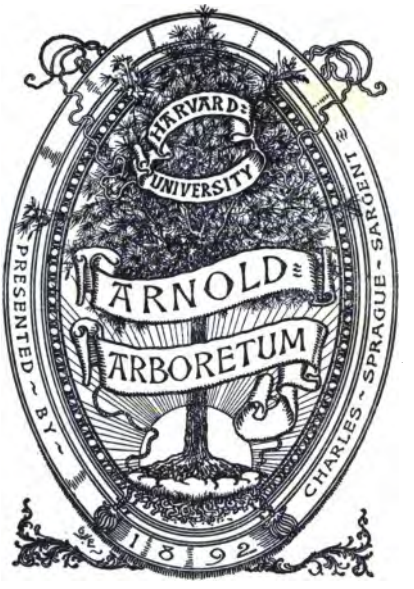

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GIFFORD PINCHOT, Forester.

TERMS USED IN FORESTRY AND LOGGING.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF FORESTRY,
Washington, D. C., May 15, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a manuscript entitled "Terms used in Forestry and Logging," prepared in cooperation with the Society of American Foresters, and to recommend its publication as Bulletin No. 61 of the Bureau of Forestry.

The publication of this bulletin in its present form would have been impossible without the cooperation of many lumbermen, and of practically all the trained foresters in the United States.

Very respectfully,

GIFFORD PINCHOT,
Forester.

Hon. JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

TERMS USED IN FORESTRY AND LOGGING.

INTRODUCTION.

The terms in forestry which form a part of this bulletin comprise the English forest terminology used in this country, and the more important German and French equivalents. Many entirely new terms, and modifications of terms already in use, are included to meet the specific needs of American forestry. The Bureau of Forestry will follow this terminology closely in all branches of its work, and it is hoped that foresters generally in the United States will still further standardize it by use.

The terms in logging comprise those commonly employed in work in the woods. Words and phrases which are merely slang, those whose use is so limited as to be of no practical importance, and those of wide application which are in standard dictionaries, have been omitted. No terms used in the mill or to describe its product, or relating to tie making, turpentining, the production of maple sugar, and other industries which are not essentially a part of the lumberman's work, are included. A list of such terms is now in preparation and will appear in another edition of this bulletin.

Suggestions for the correction or enlargement of the present list are invited, and may be sent to the Forester.

TERMS IN FORESTRY.

[Terms recommended for use are defined. Terms not recommended are inserted as synonyms.]

Absolute forest land. Land fit only for forest growth.
Syn.: absolute forest soil. G., Holzboden. F., sol forestier.

Absolute forest soil. *See* Absolute forest land.

Absolute form factor. *See* Form factor.

Accident yield. Trees which are cut on account of accident, as, for example, damage by wind, snow, insects, or fire.
G., Vorgriffnutzung, Calamitätsnutzung. F., Produits accidentels.

Accretion, *n.* Increase in diameter or height; distinguished from *increment*, increase in volume.

Accretion borer. An instrument for determining the growth in diameter of standing trees. It consists of a hollow auger, which, when bored into a tree, extracts a section showing the annual rings.
Syn.: increment borer, increment gauge. G., Zuwachsbohrer. F., sonde de Pressler.

Accretion cutting. *See* Accretion thinning.

Accretion thinning. A thinning made specifically to increase the rate of growth in diameter of the trees which are left standing. *See* Thinning.

Syn.: accretion cutting. G., Lichtungshieb. F., coup d'isolement.

Acid humus. *See* Sour humus.

Actual merchantable length. *See* Used length.

Actual merchantable volume. *See* Used volume.

Advance growth, *n.* Young trees which have sprung up in accidental openings in the forest, or under the forest cover before reproduction cuttings are begun. *See* Volunteer growth.

G., Vorwuchs. F., semis préexistant.

After-growth, *n.* Young trees which have sprung up as the result of reproduction cuttings.

G., Nachwuchs. F., repeuplement naturel.

Age class. All trees in a stand whose ages are within given limits.

G., Altersklasse. F., classe d'âge.

All-aged forest. *See* Many-aged forest.

Annual ring. The layer of wood produced by the diameter growth of a tree in one year, as seen on a cross section. *See* False ring.

G., Jahrring, Jahresschicht. F., couche annuelle, couche d'accroissement.

Annual working. *See* Working.

Arithmetical mean sample tree. *See* Sample tree.

Artificial form factor. *See* Form factor.

Artificial reproduction. *See* Reproduction.

Aspect, *n.* The direction toward which a slope faces. The eight main points of the compass, N., NE., E., SE., S., SW., W., NW., are distinguished in forest description.

Syn.: exposure. G., Lage. F., exposition.

Back fire. A fire started purposely some distance ahead of a fire which is to be fought. The back fire is intended to burn only against the wind, so that when the two fires meet, both must go out for lack of fuel.

Syn.: counter fire. G., Gegenfeuer. F., contre feu.

Ball planting. A method of transplanting young trees with balls or lumps of earth around the roots.

G., Ballenpflanzung. F., plantation en motte.

Bark blazer. *See* Scratcher.

Bark gouge. *See* Scratcher.

Basal area. The area of a cross section of a tree, or the sum of such areas.

Blank, *n.* An opening in the forest where, from any cause, very few or no trees are growing.

G., Blösse. F., vide.

Block, *n.* The unit of management treated in a working plan. A block contains always two, but usually many more, compartments.

G., Block. F., serie d'exploitation.

Board foot. The contents of a board 1 foot square and 1 inch thick. The common unit of measure for logs and lumber in the United States.

Board measure. The standard of lumber measurement, the unit of which is the board foot.

Syn.: board scale.

Board rule. A graduated stick for determining the contents of boards. The number of board feet in boards of given widths and lengths is shown upon the stick.

Board scale. *See* Board measure.

Bole, *n.* *See* Stem.

Breasthigh, *a.* At or having a height of 4½ feet above the ground.

Burn, *n.* An area over which fire has run to the noticeable injury of the forest.

Caliper, *n.* An instrument for measuring the diameter of trees or logs, usually consisting of a graduated beam to which is attached one fixed and one sliding arm.
G., Kluppe. F., compas forestier.

Canopy, *n.* *See* Crown cover.

Class sample tree. *See* Sample tree.

Clean cutting. **1.** The cutting of the entire stand.
Syn.: clear cutting. G., Kahlschlag. F., coupe blanche, coupe à blanc étoc.
2. An area upon which the entire stand has been cut.

Clean cutting method. A method of conservative lumbering in which the entire stand is cut at one time and reproduction is secured by sowing or planting. *See* Forest management.
G., Kahlschlagwirtschaft. F., méthode par coupe unique.

Cleaning, *n.* A thinning made in a stand which has not reached the small-pole stage. Its main object is to remove trees of undesirable form and species. *See* Thinning.
G., Reinigungshieb. F., nettoiement.

Clear cutting. *See* Clean cutting.

Clear length. In silvics, that portion of the stem of a tree free from branches. In forest measurements the meaning of the term varies with the species measured and the purpose of the measurements. For example, clear length is in some cases used to designate that portion of the stem entirely free from branches, in others that portion free from dead branches, or from growing branches of a given size.
Syn.: clear trunk. G., Stamm. F., tige.

Clear trunk. *See* Clear length.

Closed, *a.* *See* Crown density.

Combined cropping. The combination of forest and field crops on the same area.
G., Waldfeldbau. F., culture agricole et sylvicole combinée.

Communal forest. *See* Town forest.

Compartment, *n.* The unit of area treated in the working plan. The size and the shape of compartments are determined mainly by topographic features.
G., Abteilung, Jagen. F., parcelle, division, compartiment.
If a compartment contains a stand varying greatly in composition, age, or needs, it may be divided into two or more *subcompartments*, which may be either temporary or permanent.

Compartment line. The boundary of a compartment. It may be marked by a road, a ride, or a natural feature, such as a stream or the crest of a ridge. In Europe, when other demarcation is wanting, clean cuttings upon narrow strips are made to mark the boundaries of a compartment. These are known as rides (G., Schneisse. F., laie). A ride which separates two cutting series, and thus runs parallel to the prevailing wind direction, is called a *major ride* (G., Wirtschaftsstreifen. F., laie sommière), while one which completes the demarcation of a compartment is known as a *minor ride* (G., Nebenschneisse. F., layon).

Compartment system. *See* Stand method.

Composite forest. A forest in which both seedlings and sprouts occur in considerable number. It may be either pure or mixed.

Syn.: mixed seedling and sprout forest.

Composite system. One of the three great systems of forest management. Under it reproduction is secured by both sprouts and seedlings. *See* Forest management.

Conservative lumbering. Practical forestry; any method of lumbering which perpetuates the forest by use.

Conversion, *n.* A change from one system or method of forest management to another, as from the sprout system to the seed system.

G., Überführung, Umwandlung. F., conversion.

Conversion period. The period during which the change from one system or method of forest management to another is effected.

Coppice, coppice forest. *See* Sprout forest.

Coppice method. *See* Sprout method.

Coppice shoot. *See* Sprout.

Coppice system. *See* Sprout system.

Coppice with standards. *See* Reserve sprout forest.

Counter fire. *See* Back fire.

Crown, *n.* In silvics, the upper part of a tree, including the living branches with their foliage. In forest measurements the use of the term varies with the kind of tree and the purpose of the measurements. For example, crown may be used to designate the whole leaf and branch system, or that portion of it above a dead or a growing branch of a given size. In tree description the crown is described as long or short, broad or narrow, compact or ragged, conical or flat.

G., Krone. F., cime.

Crown canopy. *See* Crown cover.

Crown class. All trees in a stand occupying a similar position in the crown cover. *Dominant, intermediate, overtopped,* and *suppressed* trees each constitute a crown class.

Crown cover. The canopy formed by the crowns of all the trees in a forest, or, in an irregular forest, by the crowns of all trees in a specified crown class.

Syn.: canopy, crown canopy, leaf canopy. G., Kronendach, Beschirmung. F., couvert, voûte foliacée.

Crown density. The density of the crowns of the trees in a forest; it is usually measured by the extent to which the ground is shaded.

G., Beschirmungsdichte. F., épaisseur du couvert.

The degrees of crown density in a forest are expressed by the following terms:

Closed. When the crowns form an uninterrupted cover and permit little or no sunlight to reach the ground. G., geschlossen. F., plein.

Dense. When three-fourths or more of the ground is shaded. G., dicht. F., dense.

Thin. When three-fourths to one-half of the ground is shaded by the crowns. G., licht. F., clair.

Open. When less than one-half the ground is shaded by the crowns. G., lückig. F., entrecoupé.

Park forest is forest in which shade occurs only in isolated patches, under single trees or small groups.

Crown fire. *See* Forest fire.

Crown forest. *See* National forest.

Cruiser's bark blazer. *See* Scratcher.

Cull, *v.* To take out of a forest by selection a portion of the trees.

Culled forest. Forest from which cuttings by selection have removed a portion of the trees.

Current annual increment. The volume of wood produced in a given year by the growth of a tree or stand.

Cut over, to. To cut most or all of the merchantable timber in a forest.

Cut-over forest. Forest in which most or all of the merchantable timber has been cut.

Cutting area. The area over which cuttings are to be or have been made.
G., Schlag. F., coupe.

Cutting height. The height above the ground at which a tree is to be cut. *See* Stump height.

Cutting limit. *See* Diameter limit.

Cutting series. A block or a part of a block containing even-aged stands whose ages differ uniformly within given limits and which are to be cut in turn, the cuttings usually following a given direction. A perfect cutting series seldom exists, except under the clean-cutting method followed by artificial reproduction, or under the sprout method.
G., Hiebszug. F., suite des coupes.

Deaden, *v.* To kill a standing tree by girdling it.
G., ringeln. F., ceinturer.

Deadening, *n.* An area upon which the trees have been deadened.

Dense, *a.* *See* Crown density.

Diameter breasthigh. The diameter of a tree at 4½ feet above the ground.

Diameter class. All trees in a stand whose diameters are within prescribed limits.
G., Stärkeklasse. F., catégorie de grosseur.

Diameter growth. The increase in diameter of a tree.
G., Dickenwachstum. F., croissance en diamètre.

Diameter limit. The diameter, usually breasthigh, which defines the size to which trees are to be measured or used for any given purpose.
Syn.: cutting limit.

Diameter tape. A tape for ascertaining the diameter of trees, so graduated that the diameter corresponding to the girth of a tree is read directly from the tape.

Dibble, *n.* A tool for making holes for planting seeds or young trees.
G., Setzpfahl. F., plançon.

Dibble in, to. To plant seeds or young trees in holes made with a dibble.

Direct returns. *See* Forest products.

Dominant, *a.* Having the crown free to light on all sides because of greater height. *See* Crown class.
G., herrschend. F., dominant.

Drill planting. *See* Row planting.

Dry pruning. *See* Pruning.

Dry topped. Having a dead or a partially defoliated crown, or discolored foliage, as the result of injury or disease.
Syn.: stagheaded. G., gipfeldürr. F., couronné.

Duff, *n.* *See* Litter.

Even-aged forest. *See* Regular forest.

Expectation value. *See* Forest expectation value.

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Experiment area. A forest area of known size upon which successive measurements or other detailed studies are made for the determination of the growth and behavior of the stand, or upon which experiments are conducted to ascertain the effect of methods of treatment upon the forest. *See* Valuation area.

Syn.: permanent sample plot, permanent sample area. G., Probefläche, Versuchsfläche. F., surface d'expérience, place d'essai.

Exposure. *See* Aspect.

Factor of shape. *See* Form factor.

Factors of the locality. *See* Locality.

Fail spot. A place where natural or artificial reproduction has failed.

False ring. The layer of wood, less than a full season's growth, and seldom extending around the stem, which is formed whenever the diameter growth of a tree is interrupted and begins again during the same growing season.

G., Scheinring. F., fausse couche d'accroissement.

Federal forest. *See* National forest.

Federal forest reserve. *See* National forest reserve.

Final cutting. *See* Stand method.

Final yield. All material derived from reproduction cuttings or clean cuttings. It is usually the chief crop, and marks the end of the rotation. *See* Intermediate yield.

G., Haubarkeitsnutzung, Abtriebsnutzung. F., produit principal.

Financial rotation. *See* Rotation.

Fire lane. *See* Fire line.

Fire line. A strip kept clear of inflammable material as a protection against the spread of forest fire.

Syn.: fire lane, fire trace. G., Feuergestell. F., tranchée garde-feu.

Fire trace. *See* Fire line.

First growth. 1. Natural forest in which no cuttings have been made. *See* Second growth.

Syn.: old growth, virgin forest. G., Urwald. F., forêt vierge.

2. Trees grown before lumbering or severe fire entered the forest; belonging to the original stand.

Forest, *v.* To establish a forest, either by natural or artificial means.

Forest, *n.* An area whose principal crop is trees. A forest includes both the forest cover and the soil beneath it.

G., Wald, Forst. F., forêt.

A forest judged by the character of the stand may be *timberland* or *woodland*. These constitute the two great classes of forest, between which it is possible to draw a practical but not an absolute distinction.

Timberland may be broadly defined as that class of forest which contains in commercial quantities trees of sufficient size and of the required kind to furnish saw logs, pulp wood, ties, poles, or wood for similar uses.

Woodland may be broadly defined as forest which contains trees fit for firewood or fencing, but none or very few trees which are suitable for the uses enumerated above.

A *timber tract* is a body of timberland, usually of large area.

A *woodlot* is a forest of small area in which the wood is used mainly for fuel, fencing, and other farm purposes.

Forestation. *See* Forest extension.

Forest capital. The capital which a forest represents. It consists of the forest land, or fixed capital, and the stand.

G., Waldkapital. F., capital forestier.

Forest cover. All trees and other plants in a forest.

Forester, *n.* One who practices forestry as a profession.

Forest expectation value. The present net value of all future returns expected from the forest capital. It is determined by discounting to the present time, at compound interest, all returns and expenses anticipated.

G., Erwartungswert. F., valeur d'avenir.

Forest extension. The establishment of forest upon areas where it is at present absent or insufficient.

Syn.: forestation.

Forest finance. *See* Forest management.

Forest fire. A fire in timberland or woodland. A forest fire may be a *ground fire*, a *surface fire*, a *stand fire*, or a *crown fire*. A *ground fire* is one which burns in the forest floor and does not appear above the ground. When a fire runs over the surface or burns the undergrowth, it is a *surface fire*. When a surface fire spreads from the undergrowth to the stand, igniting the trees, it becomes a *stand fire*. Under certain conditions the crowns of the trees may be ignited, causing a *crown fire*.

Forest floor. The deposit of vegetable matter on the ground in a forest. *Litter* includes the upper, but slightly decomposed portion of the forest floor; *humus*, the portion in which decomposition is well advanced.

Forest grown. Grown in the forest from self-sown seed.

Forest humus. *See* Mild humus.

Forest influences. All effects resulting from the presence of the forest, upon health, climate (including wind, rainfall, temperature, etc.), stream flow, and economic conditions.

Syn.: indirect effects.

Forest management. The practical application of the principles of forestry to a forest area. *See* Forestry.

Forest management includes *Forest mensuration*, or the determination of the present and future product of the forest (G., Holzmesskunde. F., cubage); *Forest organization*, or the preparation of working plans and planting plans, detailed and comprehensive schemes for the establishment and best use of the forest (G., Forsteinrichtung. F., aménagement); and *Forest finance*, or the determination of the money returns from forestry (G., Forstfinanzen. F., finance forestière).

Three great systems of forest management are distinguished: The *seed system*, the *sprout system*, and the *composite system*. The seed system includes the *stand method, group method, strip method, patch method, strip stand method, group seed method, scattered seed method, single tree method, reserve seed method, clean cutting method*. The sprout system includes the *sprout method*. The composite system includes the *reserve sprout method*.

Forest mensuration. *See* Forest management.

Forest nursery. An area upon which young trees are grown for forest planting.

G., Baumschule, Saatkamp. F., pépinière.

Forest organization. *See* Forest management.

Forest plantation. Forest growth, established by setting out young trees or by sowing seed, which has not reached the small pole stage.

G., Pflanzung, Kultur. F., plantation.

A forest plantation, made by setting out young trees, which has passed the small pole stage, is called a *planted forest*. A sown forest plantation which has passed the small pole stage is called a *sown forest*.

Forest policy. The principles which govern the administration of the forest for its best permanent use. *See* Forestry.

G., Forstpolitik. F., politique forestière.

Forest products. All usable material yielded by the forest.

Syn.: direct returns.

The following classes are distinguished:

Major products include all wood harvested for any purpose.

G., Hauptnutzung. F., produits principaux.

Minor products include all forest products except wood.

G., Nebennutzung. F., menus produits.

Forest protection. The safeguarding of the forest against any damage not caused by its own growth. *See* Forestry.

G., Forstschutz. F., protection des forêts.

Forestral, *a.* Pertaining to forestry.

Forest replacement. The restoration of forest growth on denuded areas.

G., Wiederaufforstung. F., reboisement.

Forestry, *n.* The science and art of making the best permanent use of the forest.

G., Forstwirtschaft, Forstwesen, Forstwissenschaft. F., science forestière, foresterie.

The main branches of forestry are *Forest policy, Silviculture, Forest management, Forest protection,* and *Forest utilization.*

Forest type. A forest or a part of a forest possessing distinctive characteristics of composition or habit of growth.

Forest utilization. The most profitable use of forest products. *See* Forestry.

G., Forstbenutzung. F., exploitation des bois.

Form class. All trees in a stand so similar in form that the same form factor is applicable in determining their actual volume.

Syn.: form factor class.

Form factor. The ratio, expressed decimally, between the volume of a tree, or portion of a tree, and of a cylinder of the same height and diameter. The volume of this cylinder multiplied by the form factor gives the actual volume of the tree or portion of the tree.

Syn.: factor of shape. G., Formzahl. F., coefficient de forme.

Three kinds of form factors are distinguished, according to the portion of the tree to which they refer:

A *Tree form factor* is used for determining the actual volume of the whole tree; a *Stem form factor* for determining the volume of the stem; and a *Timber form factor* for determining the merchantable contents of stem, crown, or both.

A form factor is called *absolute* when the diameter of the tree is measured at any convenient height, the form factor referring only to that portion of the tree above the point at which the diameter is measured; *normal*, when the diameter is measured at a height in constant ratio to the total height of the tree; and *artificial*, when the breasthigh diameter is measured.

Form factor class. *See* Form class.

Future yield. The amount of wood which given trees upon a given area will contain after a given period.

Future yield table. A tabular statement of future yield.

Green pruning. *See* Pruning.

Ground cover. All small plants growing in a forest, except young trees; such as ferns, mosses, grasses, and weeds. *See* Underbrush.
G., Bodendecke. F., couverture du sol.

Ground fire. *See* Forest fire.

Group method. A method of conservative lumbering in which groups of young trees which have sprung up in openings caused by logging, insect damage, windfall, snowbreak, or other agency, are taken as starting points for the future forest; or if these are insufficient, small openings are purposely made. Reproduction by self-sown seed from the mature stand at the edges of these groups is secured by careful cuttings, which extend the groups until they join. *See* Forest management.
Syn.: group system, shelterwood group system. G., Horst und gruppenweise Verjüngung, Gruppenwirtschaft.

Group mixture. A mixed forest in which trees of the same species occur in groups not large enough to be considered pure stands.

Group seed method. A method of conservative lumbering in which the forest is reproduced after a single cutting, by leaving in groups seed trees of the kind desired. *See* Forest management.

Group system. *See* Group method.

Growing stock. *See* Stand.

Habit, *n.* *See* Silvics.

Harden off, to. To prepare seedlings in the seedbed for transplanting by gradually exposing them to wind and sunlight.

Heel in, to. To store young trees for planting by laying them against the side of a trench and covering the roots with earth.

Height class. All trees in a stand whose heights are within prescribed limits.
G., Höhenklasse. F., classe de hauteur.

Height growth. The increase in height of a tree.
G., Höhenwuchs. F., croissance en hauteur.

Height measure. An instrument for measuring the height of a tree.
Syn.: hypsometer. G., Höhenmesser. F., dendromètre.

High forest. *See* Seed forest.

High forest compartment system. *See* Stand method.

High or seedling forest system. *See* Seed system.

High pole. *See* Pole.

Hill planting. *See* Mound planting.

Humus, *n.* That portion of the forest floor in which decomposition is well advanced.
Syn.: mold. G. and F., Humus.

Hypsometer, *n.* *See* Height measure.

Improvement cutting. *See* Improvement thinning.

Improvement thinning. Usually the first thinning made when a forest is put under management, to prepare it for the application of a regular system. *See* Thinning.
Syn.: improvement cutting, preliminary thinning. G., Verbesserungshieb. F., coupe d'amélioration.

Income rotation. *See* Rotation.

Increment, *n.* The volume or value of wood produced during a given period by the growth of a tree or of a stand. *See* Accretion.

Syn.: volume growth. G., Zuwachs. F., accroisement.

Three kinds of increment are distinguished:

Volume increment is the increase in volume of a tree or stand.

Quality increment is the increase in value per unit of volume.

Price increment is the increment resulting from an increase in the price of forest products independent of quality increment.

Increment borer. *See* Accretion borer.

Increment gauge. *See* Accretion borer.

Index, *a.* The highest average actually found upon a given locality. The term index applied to stand, diameter growth, height growth, increment, and present and future yield is the equivalent of *normal*, when normal is used to describe the assumed standard based upon actual measurement.

Syn.: normal. G. and F.; normal.

Index forest. That forest which in density, volume, and increment reaches the highest average which has been found upon a given locality. Measurements of such a forest provide a standard for comparison with other forests of the same age and composition, grown under similar conditions.

Syn.: normal forest.

Indirect effects. *See* Forest influences.

Intermediate, *a.* Having the crown shaded on the sides, but free to light at the top. *See* Crown class.

Intermediate yield. All material from thinnings or from any cutting not intended to invite or assist reproduction. *See* Final yield.

G., Zwischennutzung. F., produits intermédiaires.

Intermittent Working. *See* Working.

Intolerant, *a.* Incapable of enduring heavy shade.

Syn.: light demanding. G., lichtbedürftig. F., à tempérament robuste.

Irregular forest. Forest in which the trees differ considerably in age.

Syn.: uneven-aged forest. G., ungleichalteriger Bestand. F., peuplement mêlé.

Large pole. *See* Pole.

Large-pole forest. A forest of large poles.

Large sapling. *See* Sapling.

Large-sapling forest. A forest of large saplings.

Leaf canopy. *See* Crown cover.

Leaf cover. *See* Litter.

Leaf litter. *See* Litter.

Lift, *v.* To pry up seedlings in the seedbed, so that they may be pulled up by hand for transplanting.

Light demanding. *See* Intolerant.

Light screen. *See* Shade frame.

Line out, to. To transplant seedlings from the seedbed to rows in the forest nursery.

G., verschulen. F., repiquer.

Litter, *n.* That portion of the forest floor which is not in an advanced state of decomposition.

Syn.: leaf litter, leaf cover, duff. G., Streu. F., litière.

Locality, *n.* An area, considered with reference to forest-producing power; the *factors of the locality* are the altitude, soil, slope, aspect, and other local conditions influencing forest growth.
Syn.: site. G., Standort. F., station.

Locality class. All localities with similar forest-producing power.
Syn.: quality of locality. G., Standortsgüte, Standortsbonität, Bonität. F., qualité de la station.

Log rule. 1. A tabular statement of the amount of lumber which can be sawed from logs of given lengths and diameters.
2. A graduated stick for measuring the diameters of logs. The number of board feet in logs of given diameters and lengths is shown upon the stick.
Syn.: log scale, scale rule.

Log scale. *See* Log rule.

Lower story. *See* Two-storied forest.

Low pole. *See* Pole.

Major products. *See* Forest products.

Major ride. *See* Compartment line.

Many-aged forest. A forest through all parts of which many different age classes of trees tend to distribute themselves. When all age classes are thus distributed, the forest is *all-aged*. These two terms replace *selection forest*, many-aged being substituted for imperfect selection, and all-aged for perfect or ideal selection.

Marking hatchet. A hatchet for marking trees. A raised die is cut on the head for stamping the face of the blaze.

Mature forest. Forest so old that growth in height is practically at an end and diameter growth is decreasing.

Mean annual increment. The total increment of a tree or stand divided by its age in years.

Merchantable length. The total length of that portion of the stem which can be used under given conditions.
Syn.: possible merchantable length.

Merchantable volume. The total volume of that portion of the tree which can be used under given conditions.
Syn.: possible merchantable volume.

Method of successive thinnings. *See* Stand method.

Mild humus. Humus in a condition favorable to forest growth.
Syn.: forest humus. Ant.: sour humus. G., milder Humus. F., terreau forestier.

Minor products. *See* Forest products.

Minor ride. *See* Compartment line.

Mixed forest. Forest composed of trees of two or more species.
G., gemischter Bestand. F., peuplement mélangé.

Mixed seedling and sprout forest. *See* Composite forest.

Mold, *n.* *See* Humus.

Mother tree, *n.* *See* Seed tree.

Mound planting. A method of planting on wet ground, in which the seeds or young trees are planted on mounds, ridges, or hills.
Syn.: hill planting, ridge planting. G., Hügelpflanzung. F., plantation en buttes.

National forest. A forest which is the property of the United States.

Syn.: federal forest.

Forest belonging to the National Government is in G., Staatswald; F., forêt domaniale, and in the British dependencies, Crown forest.

National forest reserve. A tract of land set apart from the public domain by proclamation of the President under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, or created by special act of Congress, and administered under laws of the United States passed for that purpose, in order "to improve and protect the forest within the reservation, or for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of waterflows and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States."

Syn.: Federal forest reserve.

National park. A tract of Government land withdrawn by special act of Congress from settlement, occupancy, or sale, under the laws of the United States, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.

Natural pruning. *See* Pruning.

Natural reproduction. *See* Reproduction.

Normal, *a.* *See* Index.

Normal forest. *See* Index forest.

Normal form factor. *See* Form factor.

Nurse, *n.* A tree which fosters the growth of another in youth.

G., Schutzholz. F., essence d'abri.

Nursery grown. Grown in a forest nursery.

Old-field growth. *See* Volunteer growth.

Old growth. *See* First growth.

Open, *a.* *See* Crown density.

Overmature forest. Forest in which, as the result of age, growth has almost entirely ceased, and decay and deterioration have begun.

Overtopped, *a.* Having the crown shaded from above, although a side or sides may be free to light. *See* Crown class.

Overwood, *n.* *See* Two-storied forest.

Park forest. *See* Crown density.

Partial section analysis. *See* Tree analysis.

Partial stump analysis. *See* Tree analysis.

Patch method. The clean cutting of small patches to invite reproduction by self-sown seed from the surrounding forest. *See* Forest management.

G., Kesselhieb, Löcherhieb. F., coupes par trouées.

Patch sowing. Sowing forest seed in spots. *See* Seed spot.

G., Plätzesaat, Plattensaat. F., semis par places.

Periodic annual increment. The total increment for the period, divided by the number of years in the period. *See* Periodic increment.

Periodic increment. The volume of wood produced by the growth of a tree or stand in a specified number of years.

Periodic working. *See* Working.

Permanent sample area. *See* Experiment area.

Permanent sample plot. *See* Experiment area.

Physical rotation. *See* Rotation.

Pit planting. *See* Trench planting.

Planted forest. *See* Forest plantation.

Planting plan. A detailed scheme for forest planting on a given area.

Planting site. An area which is to be artificially stocked with forest growth.

Plot survey. *See* Valuation survey.

Pole, *n.* A tree from 4 to 12 inches in diameter breasthigh. *See* Tree class.
G., Stange. F., perche.
A *small pole* is a tree from 4 to 8 inches in diameter breasthigh.
Syn.: low pole.
A *large pole* is a tree from 8 to 12 inches in diameter breasthigh.
Syn.: high pole.

Pollard, *v.* To invite the production of shoots at the top of a tree by cutting back the crown.
G., köpfen. F., étêter, écimer.

Pollard, *n.* A tree whose crown has been cut back to invite the production of shoots.
G., Kopfholz. F., têtard.

Possible merchantable length. *See* Merchantable length.

Possible merchantable volume. *See* Merchantable volume.

Preliminary examination. A reconnoissance of a forest to determine whether the preparation of a working plan for its management is advisable, or a reconnoissance to determine the advisability of forest planting.

Preliminary thinning. *See* Improvement thinning.

Preparatory cuttings. *See* Stand method.

Preparatory stage. *See* Stand method.

Present yield. The amount of wood at present contained in given trees upon a given area.
G., Vorrath. F., matériel debout, matériel sur pied.

Present yield table. A tabular statement of the amount of wood at present contained in given trees upon a given area.

Price increment. *See* Increment.

Private forest. A forest which is the property of an individual, corporation, company, or private institution. G., Privatwald. F., forêt particulière.

Protection forest. A forest whose chief value is to regulate stream flow, prevent erosion, hold shifting sand, or exert any other indirect beneficial effect.
G., Schutzwald, Bannwald. F., forêt de protection.

Pruning., *n.* The removal of branches from standing trees by natural or artificial means.
G., Aufästung. F., élagage.
The clearing of the stem through the death and fall of branches for want of light is known as *natural pruning.* (G., Astreinigung. F., élagage naturel.) When living branches are removed by cutting them close to the stem the operation is known as *green pruning* (G., Grünästung. F., élagage de branches vivantes); when it is confined to dead branches, as *dry pruning* (G., Trockenästung. F., élagage de branches mortes).

Puddle, *v.* To dip the roots of young trees in thin mud.

Puddle, *n.* A mixture of soil or mold and water, forming thin mud, in which the roots of young trees are dipped to retard drying out during transplanting.

Pure forest. Forest composed of trees of one species. In practice, a forest in which 80 per cent of the trees are of one species.

G., reiner Bestand. F., peuplement pur.

Quality increment. *See* Increment.

Quality of locality. *See* Locality class.

Quincunx planting. A method of planting in which young trees are set in the center and at each corner of successive squares.

G., Fünfverband, Kreuzpflanzung. F., plantation en quinconce.

Reforest, *v.* *See* Restock.

Regeneration, *n.* *See* Reproduction.

Regeneration cutting. *See* Reproduction cutting.

Regular forest. Forest in which the trees are approximately of the same age.

Syn.: even-aged forest. G., gleichalteriger Bestand. F., peuplement uniform.

Removal cuttings. *See* Stand method.

Removal stage. *See* Stand method.

Reproduction, *n.* **1.** The process by which a forest is renewed.

Syn.: regeneration. G., Verjüngung. F., régénération.

Natural reproduction is the renewal of a forest by self-sown seeds or by sprouts.

G., natürliche Verjüngung. F., régénération naturelle.

Artificial reproduction is the renewal of a forest by sowing or planting.

G., künstliche Verjüngung. F., régénération artificielle.

2. Seedlings or saplings from sprouts or from self-sown seed.

Reproduction cutting. Any cutting intended to invite or assist reproduction.

Syn.: regeneration cutting. G., Verjüngungshieb. F., coupe de régénération.

Reproduction period. The space of time required for the renewal of a stand.

Reserve seed method. That method of conservative lumbering in which, in a stand which is being reproduced by self-sown seed, a number of trees are left uncut for a period, usually a second rotation, after the stand itself is reproduced. *See* Forest management.

Syn.: system of high forest with standards. G., Ueberhaltbetrieb. F., traitement en futaie avec réserve sur coupe définitive.

Reserve sprout forest. Two-storied forest, in which sprouts form the lower and seedlings, or selected, healthy sprouts, the upper story.

Syn.: coppice with standards, standard coppice, stored coppice. G., Mittelwald. F., taillis composé, taillis sous futaie.

Reserve sprout method. That method of conservative lumbering in which an overwood composed of seedling trees, or selected sprouts, is maintained above a stand of sprouts. *See* Forest management.

Syn.: standard coppice system. G., Mittelwaldbetrieb. F., régime du taillis composé.

Restock, *v.* To renew a forest, either by natural or artificial means.

Syn.: reforest. G., aufforsten. F., reboiser.

Ride, *n.* *See* Compartment line.

Ridge planting. *See* Mound planting.

Rock, *n.* In forest description rock refers to those characteristics of the underlying formation which affect the forest; as, for example, its outcrop, composition, and the rapidity of its disintegration.

Rock in, to. To plant young trees in openings in the ground made by prying or rocking a spade back and forth.

Root collar. That place at the base of a tree where the swelling which is the direct result of the ramifications of the roots begins.

G., Wurzelhals. F., collet.

Root sucker. *See* Sprout.

Rotation, *n.* The period represented by the age of a forest, or a part of a forest, at the time when it is cut, or intended to be cut.

G., Umtrieb, Umtriebszeit. F., révolution.

The following classes of rotation are distinguished:

Financial rotation, under which a forest yields the highest net interest on its capital value, calculating at compound interest.

Income rotation, under which a forest yields the highest net return, calculating without interest.

Syn.: rotation of the highest income.

Silvical rotation, the rotation most favorable to the natural reproduction of the forest under a given method.

Syn.: physical rotation, silvicultural rotation.

Technical rotation, under which a forest yields the material most suitable for a certain purpose.

Volume rotation, under which a forest yields the greatest quantity of material.

Syn.: rotation of the greatest volume.

Rotation of the greatest volume. *See* Rotation.

Rotation of the highest income. *See* Rotation.

Row planting. A method of planting in which the young trees are placed in rows, the distance between the rows being greater than the distance between the young trees in the rows. In planting seeds or seedlings in the forest nursery this method is known as *drill planting.*

G., Reihenpflanzung. F., plantation en lignes.

Sample area. *See* Valuation area; Experiment area.

Sample plot. *See* Valuation area; Experiment area.

Sample tree. A tree which in diameter, height, and volume is representative of a tree class.

G., Probestamm. F., tige d'expérience.

A *class sample tree* is a tree which in diameter, height, and volume represents the average of several tree classes.

Syn.: arithmetical mean sample tree.

Sapling, *n.* A tree 3 feet or over in height, and less than 4 inches in diameter breasthigh. *See* Tree class.

A *small sapling* is a sapling from 3 to 10 feet in height.

A *large sapling* is a sapling 10 feet or over in height.

Scald, *n.* *See* Sun scald.

Scale rule. *See* Log rule.

Scattered seed method. That method of conservative lumbering in which reproduction is provided for by leaving, after a single cutting, scattered seed trees of the kind desired. *See* Forest management.

Scratcher, *n.* An instrument used for marking trees. It usually consists of a hook-like gouge fastened to a flat, elliptical iron hoop, with wooden handle plates on the opposite side from the gouge.

Syn.: bark blazer, bark gouge, cruiser's bark blazer, tree scribe. G., Risser. F., griffe.

Screen, *n.* *See* Shade frame.

Second growth. Forest growth which comes up naturally after cutting, fire, or other disturbing cause. *See* First growth.

Section analysis. *See* Tree analysis.

Seedbed, *n.* A specially prepared area, usually in the forest nursery, for the raising of seedlings.

G., Saatbeet. F., couche de semis.

Seed cuttings. *See* Stand method.

Seed forest. A forest composed wholly or mainly of trees grown from seed.

Syn.: high forest. G., Hochwald, Samenwald. F., futaie, haute futaie.

Seeding stage. *See* Stand method.

Seedling, *n.* **1.** A tree grown from seed.

G., Kernwuchs. F., brin de semence.

2. A tree grown from seed which has not reached a height of 3 feet. *See* Tree class.

G., Sämling, Keimling. F., jeune brin.

Seed spot. A small area, usually in a burn or in an opening in the forest, which is sown with tree seed.

Seed system. One of the three great systems of forest management. Under it reproduction is obtained from seed. *See* Forest management.

Syn.: high or seedling forest system. G., Hochwaldbetrieb, Samenholzbetrieb. F., régime de la futaie.

Seed tree, *n.* Any tree which bears seed; specifically, a tree which provides the seed for natural reproduction.

Syn.: mother tree. G., Mutterbaum, Samenbaum. F., porte-graine, semencier.

Seed year. A year in which a given species of tree bears seed; specifically, a year in which a given species bears seed abundantly.

G., Samenjahr. F., année de semence.

Selection forest. *See* Many-aged forest.

Selection method or **system.** *See* Single tree method.

Self-sown seed. Strictly, disseminated without the intervention of human or animal agency; in common practice, seed sown by any agency other than man.

Semimature forest. Forest in which rapid growth in height has culminated, but diameter growth has not begun to fall off.

Severance cutting. The cutting of all trees upon a narrow strip before natural pruning has far advanced, in order that the trees bordering this strip may, as the result of partial exposure, become wind-firm through the development of strong roots. Thus severance cuttings are made to strengthen the trees on the edge of a stand which will later be entirely exposed through the removal of the stand which now protects it.

G., Loshieb. F., essartement de protection.

Shade-bearing, *a.* *See* Tolerant.

Shade-enduring, *a.* *See* Tolerant.

Shade frame. A frame for the partial shading of a seedbed. It consists of a cover of laths, brush, or cloth, supported on posts and arranged so that light can be admitted as desired.

Syn.: light screen, screen.

Shaft, *n.* *See* Stem.

Shelterbelt, *n.* Natural or artificial forest maintained as a protection from wind or snow.

Syn.: shelterwood, wind mantle. G., Waldmantel, Schutzmantel. F., rideau.

A narrow shelterbelt in which true forest conditions do not exist, is a *windbreak* when maintained as a protection against wind, and a *snowbreak* when maintained as a protection against snow.

Shelterwood, *n.* *See* Shelterbelt.

Shelterwood compartment system. *See* Stand method.

Shelterwood group system. *See* Group method.

Shelterwood selection system. *See* Single tree method.

Shoot, *n.* *See* Sprout.

Silvical, *a.* Pertaining to silvics.

Silvical rotation. *See* Rotation.

Silvics, *n.* **1.** The science which treats of the life of trees in the forest.

2. The habit or behavior of a tree in the forest.

Syn.: habit, silvicultural characteristics.

Silvicultural characteristics. *See* Silvics.

Silvicultural rotation. *See* Rotation.

Silviculture, *n.* The art of producing and tending a forest; the application of the knowledge of silvics in the treatment of a forest. *See* Forestry.

G., Waldbau, Holzzucht. F., sylviculture.

Single tree method. That method of conservative lumbering in which reproduction from self-sown seed under the shelter of the old stand is invited by the cutting of single trees. This cutting may be made throughout the forest, as in some woodlots, or in definite portions of the forest in turn. *See* Forest management.

Syn.: selection method, selection system, shelterwood selection system. G., Plänterbetrieb, Plänterwirtschaft, Femelbetrieb. F., jardinage, régime de la futaie jardinée.

Single tree mixture. A mixture in which trees of different species occur singly.

Site, *n.* *See* Locality.

Slope, *n.* The gradient of the land surface. In forest description the following terms are used to define the slope, each of which has its equivalent in percentages of the horizontal distance and in degrees:

Level	=	0– 5% =	.0– 3.0°
Gentle	=	5– 15% =	3.0– 8.5°
Moderate	=	15– 30% =	8.5–16.5°
Steep	=	30– 50% =	16.5–26.5°
Very steep	=	50–100% =	26.5–45.0°
Precipitous	=	over 100% =	over 45.0°

Small pole. *See* Pole.

Small-pole forest. A forest of small poles.

Small sapling. *See* Sapling.

Small-sapling forest. A forest of small saplings.

Snowbreak, *n.* **1.** The breaking of trees by snow.

G., Schneebruch. F., bris de neige.

2. An area on which trees have been broken by snow.

3. *See* Shelterbelt.

Soil, *n.* In forest description the origin, composition, depth, and moisture of the forest soil are considered under soil. Its depth is defined by the following terms, each of which has its equivalent in inches:

Very shallow	=less than 6 inches.
Shallow	=6 to 12 inches.
Moderate	=12 to 24 inches.
Deep	=24 to 36 inches.
Very deep	=over 36 inches.

The moisture of the soil is defined by the following terms:

Wet: when water drips from a piece held in the hand without pressing.

Moist: when water drips from a piece pressed in the hand.

Fresh: when no water drips from a piece pressed in the hand, though it is unmistakably present.

Dry: when there is little or no trace of water.

Very dry: when the soil is parched. Such soils are usually caked and very hard, sand being an exception.

Sour humus. Humus harmful to forest growth owing to the presence of humic or similar acids produced by decomposition under excess of moisture and lack of air.

Syn.: acid humus. Ant.: mild humus. G., sauerer Humus. F., humus tourbeux.

Sown forest. *See* Forest plantation.

Sprout, *n.* A tree which has grown from a stump or root.

Syn.: coppice shoot, root sucker, stool shoot, stump shoot. G., Stockausschlag. F., rejet de souche.

A *shoot* is a sprout which has not reached a height of 3 feet. *See* Tree class.

Sprout forest. A forest consisting wholly or mainly of sprouts.

Syn.: coppice, coppice forest. G., Niederwald. F., taillis.

Sprout method. That method of conservative lumbering in which reproduction is obtained by sprouts. *See* Forest management.

Syn.: coppice method or system. G., Niederwaldbetrieb. F., régime du taillis simple.

Sprout system. One of the three great systems of forest management, in which reproduction is secured by sprouts. *See* Forest management.

Syn.: coppice system. G., Stockausschlagbetrieb, Niederwaldbetrieb. F., régime du taillis simple.

Square planting. A method of planting in which the distance between the rows is equal to the distance between the young trees in the rows.

G., Quadratpflanzung. F., plantation en carré.

Stagheaded, *a.* *See* Dry topped.

Stand, *n.* All growing trees in a forest or in part of a forest.

Syn.: growing stock. G., Bestand. F., peuplement.

Standard, *n.* A tree from 1 to 2 feet in diameter breasthigh. *See* Tree class.

Standard coppice. *See* Reserve sprout forest.

Standard coppice system. *See* Reserve sprout method.

Standard-forest, *n.* A forest of standards. G., Baumholz. F., futaie, haute futaie.

Stand class. All stands of similar density, height, and volume for a given age or diameter and a given locality class. The index stand may constitute the first stand class.

G., Bestandesgüte. F., qualité du peuplement.

Stand fire. *See* Forest fire.

Stand method. That method of conservative lumbering in which reproduction is secured from self-sown seed by means of successive cuttings made throughout the mature stand, thus leading to the production of a new stand approximately even aged. These successive cuttings encourage seed production, create conditions favorable to the growth of seedlings, and gradually remove the remaining trees of the mature stand as the young growth develops. *See* Forest management.

Syn.: compartment system, high forest compartment system, method of successive thinnings, shelterwood compartment system. G., schlagweise Verjüngung. F., régime de la futaie régulière.

The series of cuttings, which vary in number and duration according to the degree of difficulty with which reproduction is effected, is divided into the following four kinds:

Preparatory cuttings fit the stand for its reproduction by the removal of dead, dying, or defective trees, and prepare the ground for the germination of seeds.

G., Vorbereitungsschlag. F., coupe préparatoire.

A stand in which one or more preparatory cuttings have been made is in the *preparatory stage.*

Seed cuttings encourage seed production by the further opening of the stand, and admit light in quantity favorable for the development of young growth.

G., Besamungsschlag. F., coupe d'ensemencement.

A stand in which one or more seed cuttings have been made is in the *seeding stage.*

Removal cuttings gradually remove the mature stand which would otherwise retard the development of the young trees.

G., Lichtschlag. F., coupe claire.

A stand in which one or more removal cuttings have been made is in the *removal stage.*

The *final cutting* is the last of the removal cuttings, in which all of the old stand still remaining is cut.

G., Abtriebsschlag, Endhieb. F., coupe définitive.

Stand table. A tabular statement of the number of trees of each species and diameter class upon a given area.

State forest. A forest which is the property of a State.

Stem, *n.* The trunk of a tree. The stem may extend to the top of the tree, as in some conifers, or it may be lost in the ramification of the crown, as in most broadleaf trees. In tree description the stem is described as long or short, straight or crooked, cylindrical or tapering, smooth or knotty.

Syn.: bole, shaft, trunk. G., Stamm. F., tronc.

Stem analysis. *See* Tree analysis.

Stem density. The extent to which the total number of trees in a given forest approaches the total number which the index forest of the same age and composition contains. It is ordinarily expressed as a decimal, 1 being taken as the numerical equivalent of the stem density of the index forest.

G., Bestockungsdichte, Bestandesdichte. F., consistance du peuplement.

Stem form factor. *See* Form factor.

Stool, *n.* *See* Stump.

Stool shoot. *See* Sprout.

Stored coppice. *See* Reserve sprout forest.

Stratify, *v.* To preserve tree seeds by spreading them in layers alternating with layers of earth or sand.

Strip method. That method of conservative lumbering in which reproduction is secured on clean-cut strips by self-sown seed from the adjoining forest. *See* Forest management.

G., Coulissenhieb. F., coupe par bandes alternes.

Strip stand method. A modification of the stand method in which reproduction cuttings are not made simultaneously throughout the stand, but the stand is treated in narrow strips at such intervals that reproduction cuttings are generally going on in three strips at one time, one strip being in the removal stage, one in the seeding stage, and one in the preparatory stage. *See* Forest management.

Strip survey. *See* Valuation survey.

Stub, *n.* That portion of the stem left standing when a tree is accidentally broken off.

Stump, *n.* That portion of the stem below the cut made in felling a tree.

Syn.: stool. G., Stock. F., souche.

Stump age. The age of a tree as determined by the number of annual rings upon the face of the stump, without allowance for the period required for the growth of the tree to the height of the stump.

Stump analysis. *See* Tree analysis.

Stump height. The distance from the ground to the top of the stump, or from the root collar when the ground level has been disturbed. On a slope the average distance is taken as the stump height. *See* Cutting height

Stump shoot. *See* Sprout.

Subcompartment, *n.* *See* Compartment.

Sun scald. An injury to the cambium caused by sudden exposure of a tree to strong sunlight.

Syn.: scald. G., Sonnenbrand. F., brûlure, coups de soleil.

Suppressed, *a.* Having growth more or less seriously retarded by shade. *See* Crown class.

G., unterdrückt. F., dominé.

Surface fire. *See* Forest fire.

Sustained working. *See* Working.

Sustained yield. *See* Working.

System of high forest with standards. *See* Reserve seed method.

Technical rotation. *See* Rotation.

Thicket, *n.* A stand of saplings.

G., Dickicht. F., fourré.

Thin, *a.* *See* Crown density.

Thinning, *n.* The removal of a portion of the trees with the object of improving the stand without inviting natural reproduction. The following kinds of thinnings are distinguished: *cleaning, improvement thinning, accretion thinning.*

G., Durchforstung. F., coupe d'éclaircie.

Timber form factor. *See* Form factor.

Timberland, *n.* *See* Forest.

Timber tract. *See* Forest.

Tolerance, *n.* The capacity of a tree to endure shade.

Tolerant, *a.* Capable of enduring more or less heavy shade.

Syn.: shade-bearing, shade-enduring. G., Schattenertragend. F., à tempérament délicat.

Total increment. The total volume of wood produced by the growth of a tree or stand up to the time it is cut.

Town forest. A forest which is the property of a city, town, or village.

Syn.: communal forest. G., Gemeindewald. F., forêt communale.

Transplant, *v.* **1.** To take up a young tree and set it out again in another place.

2. To transfer seedlings from the seedbed to another place in the forest nursery, or from the latter to the planting site.

G., verpflanzen, verschulen. F., transplanter.

Transplant, *n.* A seedling which has been transplanted once or several times.

G., Schulpflanze. F., plant repiqué.

Trap tree. A tree deadened or felled at a time when destructive bark beetles will be attracted to it and enter the bark. After they have entered, the bark is peeled and exposed to the sun, burned, or buried, as the case may require, to destroy the insect.

G., Fangbaum. F., arbre-piège.

Tree analysis. A series of measurements and observations upon a felled tree to determine its growth and life history.

Syn.: stem analysis. G., Stammanalyse. F., analyse de tige.

Tree analyses vary with their purpose, and may include all or a part of the following, or may require additions to meet special needs. The usual measurements comprise the length of each section, the diameter inside and outside the bark, the total age, the age and width of the sapwood, the diameter growth at given periods on the upper end of each section, the diameter breasthigh, the total height, and the clear, used, and merchantable lengths. The observations determine the class, form, and condition of the tree.

Although a tree analysis may include many combinations of the above measurements, two important classes are distinguished:

A *stump analysis* includes measurements of the diameter growth at given periods upon the stump only, no matter what other measurements it may comprise.

A *section analysis* includes measurements of the diameter growth at given periods upon more than one section.

When, in a stump or section analysis, the measurement of the diameter growth at given periods covers only a portion of the total diameter growth, the analysis is a *partial stump analysis* or a *partial section analysis.*

Tree class. All trees of approximately the same size. The following tree classes are distinguished: *seedling, shoot, small sapling, large sapling, small pole, large pole, standard, veteran.*

Tree form factor. *See* Form factor.

Tree scribe. *See* Scratcher.

Trench planting. A method of planting on dry ground, in which the seeds of young trees are set in pits or trenches.

Syn.: pit planting.

Triangular planting. A method of planting in which the unit of arrangement is an equilateral triangle, at each apex of which young trees are placed.

G., Dreieckverband. F., plantation en triangle.

Trunk, *n.* *See* Stem.

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Two-storied forest. Comprising on the same area two classes, which vary considerably in height, composed of trees of different species. The term is not applicable to forest under reproduction, in which the appearance of two stories is the temporary result of an incomplete process, but to those forests of which the two stories of growth are a natural and permanent feature.

G., zweihiebig. F., à double étage.

In a two-storied forest the taller trees form the *overwood*, or *upper story*. G., Oberholz, Oberstand. F., étage supérieur du peuplement. The shorter trees form the *underwood*, or *lower story*. G., Unterholz, Unterstand. F., sousétage.

Underbrush, *n.* All large, woody plants, such as witch-hobble, laurel, striped maple, and devil's club, which grow in a forest, but do not make trees. *See* Ground cover.

Undergrowth, *n.* The ground cover, underbrush, and young trees below the large sapling stage.

Underplant, *v.* To plant young trees under an existing stand.

Underwood, *n* *See* two-storied forest.

Uneven-aged forest. *See* Irregular forest.

Upper story. *See* Two-storied forest.

Used length. The sum of the lengths of logs cut from a tree.

Syn.: actual merchantable length.

Used volume. The sum of the volumes of logs cut from a tree.

Syn.: actual merchantable volume.

Valuation area. A forest area of known size upon which measurements or other detailed studies are made for the determination of the stand or yield. *See* Experiment area.

Syn.: sample area, sample plot. G., Probefläche, Versuchsfläche. F., surface d'expérience, place d'essai.

Valuation survey. The measurement or other detailed study of the stand upon a valuation or experiment area.

Two kinds of valuation survey are distinguished:

1. The *strip survey* comprises the measurement of a stand, or a given portion of it, upon strips usually 1 chain wide.

2. The *plot survey* comprises the measurement of the stand, or a given portion of it, upon isolated plots not in the form of strips.

Veteran, *n.* A tree over 2 feet in diameter breasthigh. *See* Tree class.

Veteran forest. A forest of veterans.

G., Altholz. F., vieille futaie.

Virgin forest. *See* First growth.

Volume growth. *See* Increment.

Volume increment. *See* Increment.

Volume rotation. *See* Rotation.

Volume table. A tabular statement of the volume of trees in board feet or other units upon the basis of their diameter breasthigh, their diameter breasthigh and height, their age, or their age and height.

G., Massentafel. F., tarif de cubage.

Volunteer growth. Young trees which have sprung up in the open, as white pine in old fields, or cherry and aspen in burns. *See* Advance growth.

Syn.: old-field growth.

Weed tree. A tree of a species which has little or no value.

Unholz. F., morts-bois.

Windbreak, *n.* **1.** The breaking of trees by wind.
2. *See* Shelterbelt.
3. *See* Windfall.

Windfall. **1.** A tree thrown by wind.
2. An area on which the trees have been thrown by wind.
Syn. windbreak. G., Windbruch. F., volis.

Wind-firm, *a.* Able to withstand heavy wind.
G., sturmfest, windfest. F., resistant au vent.

Wind mantle. *See* Shelterbelt.

Woodland, *n.* *See* Forest.

Woodlot, *n.* *See* Forest.

Work, *v.* To harvest the final yield under a working plan.

Working, *n.* The harvesting of the final yield under a working plan.
G., Betrieb. F., exploitation.
Working is *annual* when cuttings are made each year; *periodic* when they are made after uniform periods of two or more years; and *intermittent* when they are made at irregular intervals. *Sustained* annual, periodic, or intermittent workings are those under which the amount of wood cut is so regulated that the productive capacity of the forest does not decrease, but produces a *sustained yield* (G., Nachhaltsbetrieb. F., exploitation à rendement soutenu), which likewise may be annual, periodic, or intermittent.

Working area. The total forest area managed under a working plan.
Syn.: working circle. G., Wirtschaftseinheit. F., unité d'exploitation.

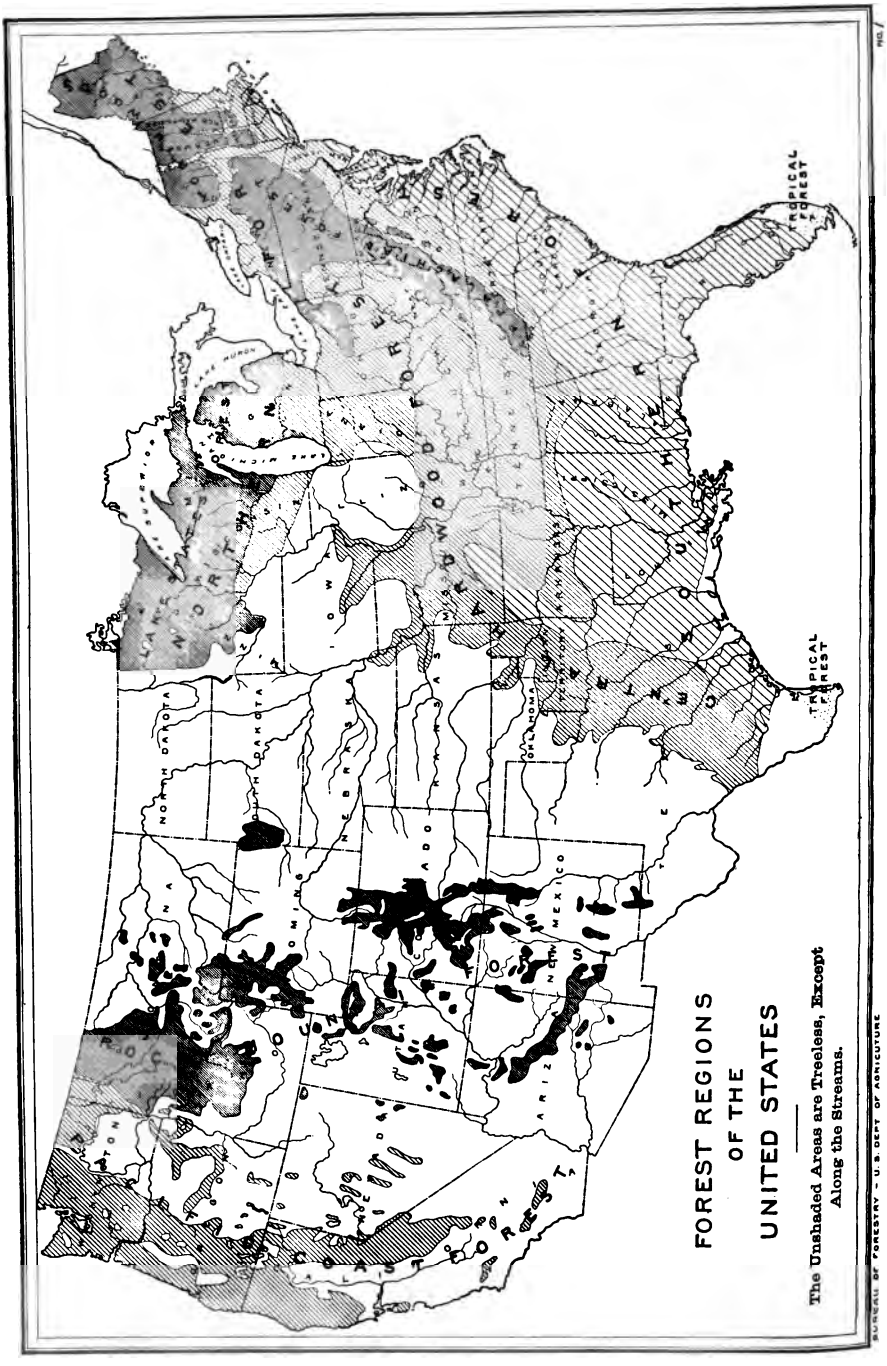
Working circle. *See* Working area.

Working plan. A detailed and comprehensive scheme for the best permanent use of a forest.
G., Wirtschaftsplan. F., plan d'exploitation.

Working plan renewal. The preparation of a new working plan for a given tract, when the present working plan has been carried out, or changed conditions require its revision.

Yield, *n.* The amount of wood at present upon, or which after a given period will be upon, a given area. *See* Present yield; Future yield; Accident yield; Intermediate yield; Final yield; Working.
G., Ertrag. F., rendement.

Yield table. *See* Present yield table; Future yield table.


FOREST REGIONS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
The Unshaded Areas are Treeless, Except
Along the Streams.
TROPICAL FOREST
TROPICAL FOREST
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
NEW MEXICO
ARIZONA
IOWA
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE SUPERIOR
BUREAU OF FORESTRY - U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

LOGGING TERMS.

[Letters in parentheses following definitions indicate the forest regions (see map) in which the terms as defined are used.

(Gen.)=General=In all forest regions of the United States.
(C. H. F.)=Central Hardwood Forest.
(N. F.)=Northern Forest.
(App.)=Appalachian Forest.
(L. S.)=Lake States Forest.
(N. W.)=North Woods.
(S. F.)=Southern Forest.
(R. M. F.)=Rocky Mountain Forest.
(P. C. F.)=Pacific Coast Forest.

In a few instances very local terms are ascribed to a State instead of to a forest region.]

Alder grab. The stem of an alder, or other small tree, which is bent over and plugged into a hole bored in a boom stick, or secured in some other way, to hold a boom or logs inshore. (N. F.)

Alligator, *n.* **1.** A boat used in handling floating logs. It can be moved overland from one body of water to another by its own power, usually applied through drum and cable. (N. W., L. S.)

2. A device, often made from the fork of a tree, on which the front end of a log is placed to facilitate skidding on swampy ground. (S. F.)

Anchor line. A line attached to a small buoy and to one fluke of an anchor used in towing a raft of logs. It is employed to free the anchor when fast to rocks or snags. (N. F.)

Apron, *n.* **1.** A platform projecting downstream from the sluiceway of a dam to launch well into the stream logs which pass through the sluiceway. (Gen.)

2. A platform built of timbers at the foot of a slide, which guides in the desired direction logs leaving the slide. (Gen.)

Ark, *n.* *See* Wanigan.

Back line. *See* Haul back.

Ballhooter, *n.* One who rolls logs down a hillside. (App.)

Bank, *v.* *See* Bank up, to.

Bank, *n.* **1.** *See* Landing.

2. The logs cut or skidded in one day above the required amount and held over by the saw crew or skidders, to be reported when the required daily number is not reached. (N. F.)

Banking ground. *See* Landing.

Bank up, to. To pile up logs on a landing. (Gen.)
Syn.: bank.

Barker, *n.* One who peels bark in gathering tanbark. (Gen.)
Syn.: peeler, spudder.

Barking iron. *See* Spud.

Bark mark. A symbol chopped into the side of a log to indicate its ownership; when used with the end mark it serves as an additional means of identification. (Gen.) *See* Mark.
Syn.: side mark. (N. F.)

Bark marker. One who cuts the bark mark on logs. (Gen.)

Barn boss. One who has charge of the stables in a logging camp. (Gen.)
Syn.: feeder. (N. W.)

Batten, *n.* A log less than 11 inches in diameter at the small end. (Maine.)

Battery, *n.* Two or more donkey engines for dragging logs, set at intervals on a long skid road. (P. C. F.)

Beaver, *n.* *See* Swamper.

Becket, *n.* A large hook used in loading logs on cars by means of tackle. (P. C. F.)

Bed a tree, to. To level up the path in which a tree is to fall, so that it may not be shattered. (P. C. F.)

Bicycle, *n.* A traveling block, used on a cable in steam skidding. (S. F.)

Bigness scale. *See* Full scale.

Big Wheels. *See* Logging wheels.

Binder, *n.* A springy pole used to tighten a binding chain. (Gen.)
Syn.: jim binder.

Binding chain. A chain used to bind together a load of logs. (Gen.)
Syn.: wrapper chain. (N. F.)

Binding logs. Logs placed on the top of the chain binding a load, in order to take up the slack. (Gen.)

Birl, *v.* To cause a floating log to rotate rapidly by treading upon it. (Gen.)

Bitch chain. A short, heavy chain with hook and ring, used to fasten the lower end of a gin pole to a sled or car when loading logs. (N. F.)

Blaze, *v.* To mark, by cutting into trees, the course of a boundary, road, trail, or the like. (Gen.)
Syn.: spot. (N. W.)

Block, *n.* *See* Brail.

Blow down. *See* Windfall.

Blue jay. *See* Road monkey.

Bluing, *n.* The result of fungus attack, which turns the sapwood of certain trees blue. (Gen.)

Bob, *n.* *See* Dray.

Bobber, *n.* *See* Deadhead.

Bob logs, to. To transport logs on a bob or dray. (N. F.)

Body wood. Cord wood cut from those portions of the stems of trees which are clear of branches. (N. F.)

Bolster, *n.* *See* Bunk.

Boom, *n.* Logs or timbers fastened together end to end and used to hold floating logs. The term sometimes includes the logs inclosed, as a boom of logs. (Gen.)

Boomage, *n.* Toll for use of a boom. (Gen.)

Boom buoy. *See* Boom stay.

Boom chain. A short chain which fastens boom sticks end to end. (Gen.)

Boom company. A corporation engaged in handling floating logs, and owning booms and booming privileges. (N. F.)

Boom pin. A wooden plug used to fasten to boom sticks the chain, rope, or withe which holds them together. (Gen.)

Boom rat. One who works on a boom. (N. F.)

Boom stay. A heavy weight used to anchor booms in deep water; its position is indicated by a pole or float attached to it. (N. F.)
Syn.: boom buoy.

Boom stick. A timber which forms part of a boom. (Gen.)

Bottle butted. *See* Swell butted.

Bottom sill. *See* Mudsill.

Brail, *v.* To fasten logs in brails.

Brail, *n.* A section of a log raft, six of which make an average tow. (L. S.)
Syn.: block. (S. F.)

Brake sled. A logging sled so constructed that, when the pole team holds back, a heavy iron on the side of each runner of the forward sled is forced into the roadbed. (N. F.)

Brand, *n.* *See* Mark.

Break out, to. 1. To start a sled whose runners are frozen to the ground. (N. W., L. S.)
2. To open a logging road after heavy snowfall. (N. W., L. S.)

Breastwork log. *See* Fender skid.

Briar, *n.* A crosscut saw. (Gen.)

Bridle, *n.* A device for controlling the speed of logs on a skid road. It consists of a short rope with two hooks at one end, which are driven into the first log of the turn; at the other end is a clamp which runs over the cable. (P. C. F.)

Bridle man. One who follows a turn of logs down the skid road and tends the "bridle." (P. C. F.)

Broadléaf, *a.* *See* Hardwood.

Brow skid. The chief beam in a frame to which tackle for loading logs on cars is fastened. (P. C. F.)
Syn.: draw skid, lead log.

Brush a road, to. To cover with brush the mudholes and swampy places in a logging road, to make it solid. (N. F.)

Brush snow fence. A snowbreak to protect a logging road; used most commonly on wide marshes. It consists of brush which is set upright in the ground before it freezes. (N. F.)

Brutting crew. A crew which rolls logs down slopes too steep for teams. (App.)

Buck, *v.* 1. To saw felled trees into logs. (P. C. F.)
2. To bring or carry, as to buck water or wood. (Gen.)

Bucker, *n.* 1. One who saws felled trees into logs. (P. C. F.) Syn.: cross cutter.
2. One who brings or carries. *See* Buck.

Buckwheat, *v.* *See* Hang up, to.

Buckwheater, *n.* A novice at lumbering. (Gen.)

Bull chain. 1. A very heavy chain, to which a number of short chains, with hooks on one end and dogs on the other, are attached. It is used to draw logs from the mill pond up the gangway. (Gen.)
2. *See* Jack chain.

Bull cook. *See* Chore boy.

Bull donkey. A large donkey engine which, by drum and cable, drags logs from the place where they are yarded to a landing. (P. C. F.)

Bully, *n.* A common name for the foreman or boss of a logging camp. (N. F.)

Bummer, *n.* A small truck with two low wheels and a long pole, used in skidding logs. (N. F., S. F.)
Syn.: drag cart, skidder.

Bunch load, to. To encircle several logs with a chain and load them at once, by steam or horsepower. (N. F.)

Bunch logs, to. To collect logs in one place for loading. (Gen.)

Bunk, *v.* To place upon the bunks, as to "bunk a log." (Gen.)

Bunk, *n.* **1.** The heavy timber upon which the logs rest on a logging sled. (N. F.)
Syn.: bolster.
2. The cross beam on a log car or truck, on which the logs rest. (Gen.)
3. A log car or truck. (S. F., P. C. F.)

Bunk chain. *See* Toggle chain.

Bunk hook. The hook attached to the end of the bunk on a logging car, which may be raised to hold the logs in place or lowered to release them. (Gen.)

Bunk load. A load of logs not over one log deep; i. e., in which every log rests on the bunks. (Gen.)

Bunk spikes. Sharp spikes set upright in the bunks of a logging sled to hold the logs in place. (N. F.)

Bush a road, to. To mark the route of a logging road across a marsh or the ice by setting up bushes. (N. F.)

Butt, *n.* The base of a tree, or the big end of a log. (Gen.)

Butt cut. **1.** The first log above the stump. (Gen.)
Syn.: butt log. (Gen.)
2. In gathering tanbark, the section of bark taken from the butt of a tree before felling it for further peeling. (N. F.)

Butt hook. The hook by which the cable is attached to the tackle on the logs. (P. C. F.)

Butt log. *See* Butt cut.

Butt off, to. **1.** To cut a piece from the end of a log on account of a defect. (Gen.)
Syn.: long butt, to. (P. C. F., App.)
2. To square the end of a log. (N. F.)

Buttress, *n.* A wall or abutment built along a stream to prevent the logs in a drive from cutting the bank or jamming. (Gen.)

Butt team. In a logging team of four or more, the pair nearest the load. (Gen.)

Camp inspector. A lazy lumberjack, who goes from one logging camp to another, working only a short time in each. (N. F.)

Cannon a log, to. In loading logs by steam or horse power, to send up a log so that it swings crosswise, instead of parallel to the load. (N. F.)

Cant dog. *See* Cant hook.

Cant hook. A tool like a peavey, but having a toe ring and lip at the end instead of a pike. *See* Peavey. (Gen.)
Syn.: cant dog.

Cap, *n.* A cone of sheet iron or steel, with a hole in the end through which a chain passes, which is fitted over the end of a log before snaking it, to prevent catching on stumps, roots, or other obstacles, in steam skidding. (S. F.)

Catamaran, *n.* A small raft carrying a windlass and grapple, used to recover sunken logs. (Gen.)
Syn.: sinker boat (Gen.), monitor, pontoon (P. C. F.).

Catch boom. A boom fastened across stream to catch and hold floating logs. (Gen.)

Catface, *n.* A partly healed over fire scar on the stem of a tree. (P. C. F.)

Catpiece, *n.* A small stick in which holes are made at regular intervals, placed on the top of uprights firmly set in floating booms. The uprights are fitted to enter the holes in the catpiece, so as to narrow or widen the space between the booms at the entrance to a sluiceway or sorting jack. The catpiece is held by the uprights high enough above water to allow logs to float freely under it. (N. W., L. S.)

Cattyman, *n.* An expert river driver. (N. F.)

Center jam. A jam formed on an obstacle in the middle of a stream, and which does not reach either shore. (Gen.)
Syn.: stream jam.

Chain grapples. *See* Grapples.

Chain tender. *See* Sled tender.

Check, *n.* A longitudinal crack in timber caused by too rapid seasoning. (Gen.)
Syn.: season check.

Cheese block. *See* Chock block.

Chock block. A small wedge or block used to prevent a log from rolling. (Gen.)
Syn.: cheese block. (P. C. F.)

Choker, *n.* A noose of wire rope by which a log is dragged. (P. C. F.)

Choker man. The member of a yarding crew who fastens the choker on the logs. (P. C. F.)

Chopper, *n.* *See* Faller.

Chore boy. One who cleans up the sleeping quarters and stable in a logging camp, cuts firewood, builds fires, and carries water. (Gen.)
Syn.: bull cook, flunkey, shanty boss.

Chunk, *v.* To clear the ground, with engine or horses, of obstructions which can not be removed by hand. (P. C. F.)

Chunk up, to. To collect and pile for burning the slash left after logging. (N. W., L. S.)

Churn butted. *See* Swell butted.

Chute, *n.* *See* Slide.

Coal off, to. To cut a forest clean for charcoal wood. (N. F.)

Commissary, *n.* A general store for supplying lumbermen. (App., S. F.) *See* Van.

Conk, *n.* **1.** The decay in the wood of trees caused by a fungus. (N. F., P. C. F.)
2. The visible fruiting organ of a tree fungus. (N. F., P. C. F.)

Conky, *a.* Affected by conk. (N. F., P. C. F.)

Cook camp. The building used as kitchen and dining room in a logging camp. (Gen.)
Syn.: cook house, cook shanty.

Cookee, *n.* Assistant cook and dishwasher in a logging camp. (Gen.)

Cook house. *See* Cook camp.

Cook shanty. *See* Cook camp.

Corkscrew, *n.* A geared logging locomotive. (P. C. F.)
Syn.: stem-winder. (App.)

Corner binds. Four stout chains, used on logging sleds, to bind the two outside logs of the lower tier to the bunks, and thus give a firm bottom to the load. (N. F.)

Corner man. In building a camp or barn of logs, one who notches the logs so that they will fit closely and make a square corner. (N. F.)

Coupling grab. *See* Grapples.

Crab, *n.* A small raft bearing a windlass and anchor, used to move log rafts upstream or across a lake. (N. F., S. F.)

Cradle, *n.* A framework of timbers in which ocean-going rafts of logs are built. (P. C. F.)

Cradle knolls. Small knolls which require grading in the construction of logging roads. (N. W., L. S.)

Crazy chain. The short chain used to hold up that tongue of a sprinkler sled which is not in use. (N. F.)

Crib, *n.* Specifically, a raft of logs; loosely applied to a boom of logs. (N. F.)

Crib logs, to. To surround floating logs with a boom and draw them by a windlass on a raft (a *crab*), or to tow them with a steamboat. (N. W., L. S.)

Cross chains. Chains connecting the front and rear sleds of a logging sled. (N. F.)

Cross cutter. *See* Bucker.

Cross haul. The cleared space in which a team moves in cross hauling. (N. F.)

Cross haul, to. To load cars or sleds with logs by horsepower and crotch or loading chain. (Gen.)

Crotch, *v.* To cut notches on opposite sides of a log near the end, into which dogs are fastened. (P. C. F.)

Crotch, *n.* *See* Dray.

Crotch chain. A tackle for loading logs on sleds, cars, or skidways by cross hauling. (Gen.)

Crotch tongue. Two pieces of wood, in the form of a V, joining the front and rear sleds of a logging sled. (N. W., L. S.)

Cruise, *v.* To estimate the amount and value of standing timber. (Gen.)

Syn.: estimate, value.

Cruiser, *n.* One who cruises. (Gen.)

Syn.: estimator, land looker, valuer.

Cull, *n.* Logs which are rejected, or parts of logs deducted in measurement on account of defects. (Gen.)

Cut, *n.* A season's output of logs. (Gen.)

Cut a log, to. To move one end of a log forward or backward, so that the log will roll in the desired direction. (Gen.)

Cut off. An artificial channel by which the course of a stream is straightened, to facilitate log driving. (N. F.)

Deacon seat. The bench in front of the sleeping bunks in a logging camp. (N. F.)

Deadener, *n.* A heavy log or timber, with spikes set in the butt end, so fastened in a log slide that the logs passing under it come in contact with the spikes and have their speed retarded. (Gen.)

Deadhead, *n.* A sunken or partly sunken log. (Gen.)

Syn.: sinker (Gen.), bobber (N. F.).

Deadman, *n.* A fallen tree on the shore, or a timber to which the hawser of a boom is attached. (N. F., P. C. F.)

Deadwater. *See* Stillwater.

Decker, *n.* One who rolls logs upon a skidway or log deck. (Gen.)

Decking chain. *See* Loading chain.

Deck up, to. To pile logs upon a skidway. (Gen.)

Deer foot. A V-shaped iron catch on the side of a logging car, in which the binding chain is fastened. (Gen.)

Dehorn, *v.* To saw off the ends of logs bearing the owner's mark and put on a new mark. (Kentucky.)

Dingle, *n.* The roofed-over space between the kitchen and the sleeping quarters in a logging camp, commonly used as a storeroom. (N. W., L. S.)

Dinkey, *n.* A small logging locomotive. (App., S. F.)

Dog, *n.* A short, heavy piece of steel, bent and pointed at one end and with an eye or ring at the other. It is used for many purposes in logging, and is sometimes so shaped that a blow directly against the line of draft will loosen it. (Gen.)
Syn.: tail hook. (P. C. F.)

Dog boat. *See* Rigging sled.

Dogger, *n.* One who attaches the dogs or hooks to a log before it is steam skidded. (S. F., P. C. F.)

Dog hook. 1. The strong hook on the end of a dogwarp. (N. F.)
2. A hook on the end of a haul-up chain of a size to permit its being hooked into a link of the chain when the latter is looped around a log or other object. (P. C. F.)

Dogs, *n.* *See* Skidding tongs.

Dogwarp, *n.* A rope with a strong hook on the end, which is used in breaking dangerous jams on falls and rapids and in moving logs from other difficult positions. (N. F.)

Dog wedge. An iron wedge with a ring in the butt, which is driven into the end of a log and a chain hitched in the ring for skidding the log by horsepower; also used in gathering up logs on a drive by running a rope through the rings and pulling a number of logs at a time through marshes or partially submerged meadows to the channel. (N. F.)

Dolly, *n.* *See* Upright roller.

Dolphin, *n.* A cluster of piles to which a boom is secured. (P. C. F.)

Donkey, *n.* A portable steam engine, equipped with drum and cable, used in steam logging. *See* Road donkey; Yarding donkey; Bull donkey; Spool donkey. (P. C. F.)

Donkey sled. The heavy sled-like frame upon which a donkey engine is fastened. (P. C. F.)

Dote, *n.* The general term used by lumbermen to denote decay or rot in timber. (Gen.)

Doty, *a.* Decayed. (Gen.)
Syn.: dozy.

Double couplers. Two coupling grabs joined by a short cable, used for fastening logs together. (P. C. F.)
Syn.: four paws.

Double header. A place from which it is possible to haul a full load of logs to the landing, and where partial loads are topped out or finished to the full hauling capacity of teams. (N. W., L. S.)

Down-hill clevis. A brake on a logging sled, consisting of a clevis encircling the runner, to the bottom of which a heavy square piece of iron is welded. (N. F.)

Dozy, *a.* *See* Doty.

Drag cart. *See* Bummer.

Drag in, to. *See* Dray in, to.

Drag road. *See* Dray road; Gutter road.

Drag sled. *See* Dray.

Draw hook. *See* Gooseneck.

Draw skid. *See* Brow skid.

Dray, *n.* A single sled used in dragging logs. One end of the log rests upon the sled. (N. F.)
Syn.: bob, crotch, drag sled, go-devil, lizard, scoot, skidding sled, sloop, travois.

Dray in, to. To drag logs from the place where they are cut directly to the skidway or landing. (N. F.)
Syn.: drag in, to.

Dray road. A narrow road, cut wide enough to allow the passage of a team and dray. (N. F.)
Syn.: drag road.

Drive, *v.* To float logs or timbers from the forest to the mill or shipping point. (Gen.)
Syn.: float.

Drive, *n.* **1.** A body of logs or timbers in process of being floated from the forest to the mill or shipping point. (Gen.)
2. That part of logging which consists in floating logs or timbers. (Gen.)

Drum logs, to. To haul logs by drum and cable out of a hollow or cove. (App.)

Dry-ki, *n.* Trees killed by flooding. (N. F.)

Dry pick, to. As applied to a jam, to remove logs singly while the water is cut off. (N. F.)

Dry roll, to. In sacking the rear, to roll stranded logs into the bed of the stream from which the water has been cut off preparatory to flooding. (N. F.)

Dry rot. Decay in timber without apparent moisture. (Gen.)

Dry slide. *See* Slide.

Dry sloop, to. To sloop logs on bare ground when the slope is so steep that it would be dangerous to sloop on snow. (N. F.)

Dudler, *n.* *See* Dudley.

Dudley, *n.* An engine for hauling logs, which propels itself and drags its load by revolving a large spool around which are several turns of a cable fixed at each end of the track. (P. C. F.)
Syn.: dudler.

Duffle, *n.* The personal belongings of a woodsman or lumberjack which he takes into the woods. (Gen.)
Syn.: dunnage. (N. W.)

Dump hook. A levered chain grab hook attached to the evener to which a team is hitched in loading logs. A movement of the lever releases the hook from the logging chain without stopping the team. (N. F.)

Dump logs, to. To roll logs over a bluff, or from a logging car or sled into the water. (Gen.)

Dunnage, *n.* *See* Duffle.

Dust a dam, to. To fill up with earth or gravel the cracks or small holes between planks in the gate of a splash dam. (N. W.)

Dutchman, *n.* A short stick placed transversely between the outer logs of a load to divert the load toward the middle and so keep any logs from falling off. (N. F.)

End mark. *See* Mark.

Estimate, *v.* *See* Cruise.

Estimator, *n.* *See* Cruiser.

Face log. *See* Head log.

Faller, *n.* One who fells trees. (Gen.) *See* Head faller; Second faller.
Syn.: sawyer (Gen.), chopper (App.).

Falling ax. An ax with a long helve and a long, narrow bit, designed especially for felling trees. (Gen.)

Falling wedge. A wedge used to throw a tree in the desired direction, by driving it into the saw kerf. (Gen.)

Feeder, *n.* *See* Barn boss.

Fender boom. *See* Shear boom.

Fender skid. A skid placed on the lower side of a skidding trail on a slope to hold the log on the trail while being skidded. (Gen.)
Syn.: breastwork log, glancer, shear skid.

Fid hook. A slender, flat hook used to keep another hook from slipping on a chain. (N. W., L. S.)

Filer, *n.* One who files the crosscut saws in the woods. (Gen.)
Syn.: saw fitter.

Fitter, *n.* **1.** One who notches the tree for felling and after it is felled marks the log lengths into which it is to be cut. (N. F.)
2. One who cuts limbs from felled trees and rings and slits the bark preparatory to peeling tanbark. (N. F.)

Float, *v.* *See* Drive.

Float road. A channel cleared in a swamp and used to float cypress logs from the woods to the boom at the river or mill. (S. F.)

Flood, *v.* *See* Splash.

Flood dam. *See* Splash dam.

Flume, *v.* To transport logs or timbers by a flume. (Gen.)
Syn.: sluice.

Flume, *n.* An inclined trough in which water runs, used in transporting logs or timbers. (Gen.)
Syn.: sluice, water slide, wet slide.

Flunkey, *n.* **1.** An assistant, usually either to the engineer of a donkey engine or to the cook in a logging camp. (P. C. F.)
2. *See* Chore boy.

Flying drive. A drive the main portion of which is put through with the utmost dispatch, without stopping to pick rear. (N. F.)

Fly rollway. A skidway or landing on a steep slope, from which the logs are released at once by removing the brace which holds them. (N. F.)

Fore-and-aft road. A skid road made of logs placed parallel to its direction, making the road resemble a chute. (P. C. F.)
Syn.: stringer road.

Four paws. *See* Double couplers.

Frog, *n.* **1.** The junction of two branches of a flume. (P. C. F.)
2. A timber placed at the mouth of a slide to direct the discharge of the logs. (Gen.) Syn.: throw out.

Full scale. Measurement of logs, in which no reduction is made for defects. (Gen).
Syn.: bigness scale. (N. F.)

Gangway, *n.* The incline plane up which logs are moved from the water into a sawmill. (Gen.)
Syn.: jack ladder, log jack, log way, slip.

Gap stick. The pole placed across the entrance of a sorting jack to close it, when not in use. (Gen.)

Gee throw. A heavy, wooden lever, with a curved iron point, used to break out logging sleds. (N. F.)
Syn.: starting bar.

Gin pole. A pole secured by guy ropes, to the top of which tackle for loading logs is fastened. (Gen.)

Glancer, *n.* *See* Fender skid.

Glancing boom. *See* Shear boom.

Glisse skids. Freshly peeled skids up which logs are slid instead of rolled when being loaded. (N. F.)
Syn.: slip skids.

Go-back road. A road upon which unloaded logging sleds can return to the skidways for reloading, without meeting the loaded sleds en route to the landing. (N. F.)
Syn.: short road.

Go-devil. *See* Dray.

Gooseneck, *n.* **1.** A wooden bar used to couple two logging trucks. (Gen.)
Syn.: rooster. (P. C. F.)
2. The point of draft on a logging sled; it consists of a curved iron hook bolted to the roll. (N. F.)
Syn.: draw hook.
3. A curved iron driven into the bottom of a slide to check the speed of descending logs. (App.)

Goosepen. A large hole burned in a standing tree. (P. C. F.)

Grab hook. A hook having a narrow throat, adapted to grasp any link of a chain. (Gen.)

Grab link. *See* Slip grab.

Grabs, *n.* *See* Skidding tongs.

Grab skipper. A short iron pry or hammer, used to remove the skidding tongs from a log. (App., S. F.)

Grapples, *n.* **1.** Two small iron dogs joined by a short chain, and used to couple logs end to end when skidding on mountains, so that several logs may be skidded by one horse at the same time. (N. F.)
Syn.: chain grapples, coupling grab. (P. C. F.)
2. *See* Skidding tongs.

Gravel a dam, to. To cover with gravel or earth the upstream side of the timber work of a dam, to make it water tight. (N. F.)

Greaser, *n.* *See* Road monkey.

Grips, *n.* *See* Skidding tongs.

Ground loader. *See* Send-up man.

Grouser, *n.* A large and long stick of squared timber sharpened at the lower end and placed in the bow of a steam logging boat; it takes the place of an anchor in shallow water, and can be raised or lowered by steam power. (N. W., L. S.)

Guard a hill, to. To keep a logging road on a steep decline in condition for use. (N. F.)

Gun, *v.* To aim a tree in felling it. In the case of very large, brittle trees, such as redwood, a sighting device (gunning stick) is used. (P. C. F.)
Syn.: point, swing. (Gen.)

Gunning stick. *See* Gun.

Gutterman. *See* Swamper.

Gutter road. The path followed in skidding logs. (Gen.)
Syn.: drag road, runway, skidding trail, snaking trail.

Handbarrow. Two strong, light poles held in position by rungs, upon which bark or wood is carried by two men. (N. W., L. S.)
Syn.: ranking bar.

Hand pike. A piked lever, usually 6 to 8 feet long, for handling floating logs. (Gen.)

Hand skidder. One who accompanies a log as it is being dragged and places short skids beneath it. (P. C. F.)

Hang the boom, to. To put the boom in place. (Gen.)

Hang up, to. **1.** To fell a tree so that it catches against another instead of falling to the ground. (Gen.)
Syn.: lodge (Gen.), buckwheat (App.)
2. As applied to river driving, to discontinue; thus a drive may be "hung up" for lack of water or for some other reason.

Hardwood, *a.* As applied to trees and logs, broadleafed, belonging to the dicotyledons. (Gen.)
Syn.: broadleaf.

Hardwood, *n.* A broadleafed, or dicotyledonous, tree. (Gen.)

Haul, *n.* In logging, the distance and route over which teams must go between two given points, as between the yard or skidway and the landing. (Gen.)

Haul back. A small wire rope, traveling between the donkey engine and a pulley set near the logs to be dragged, used to return the cable. (P. C. F.)
Syn.: back line, pull back, trip line.

Haul up. A light chain and hook by which a horse may be hitched to a cable in order to move it where desired. (P. C. F.)

Hay road. *See* Tote road.

Hay wire outfit. A contemptuous term for loggers with poor logging equipment. (N. F.)

Head block. The log placed under the front end of the skids in a skidway to raise them to the desired height. (N. F.)

Head driver. An expert river driver who, during the drive, is stationed at a poin where a jam is feared. Head drivers usually work in pairs. (N. F.)
Syn.: log watch (N. F.), jam cracker (P. C. F.)

Head faller. The chief of a crew of fallers. (P. C. F.)

Head log. **1.** The front bottom log on a skidway. (N. F.)
Syn.: face log.
2. The front log in a turn. (P. C. F.)
Syn.: lead log.

Head push. *See* Straw boss.

Headquarters, *n.* In logging, the distributing point for supplies, equipment, and mail; not usually the executive or administrative center. (Gen.)

Head tree. In steam skidding, the tree to which the cable upon which the traveler runs is attached. (S. F.)

Headworks, *n.* A platform or raft, with windlass or capstan, which is attached to the front of a log raft or boom of logs, for warping, kedging, or winding it through lakes and still water, by hand or horse power. (N. W., L. S.)

Helper, *n.* *See* Second faller.

Hoist, *n.* *See* Loading tripod.

Holding boom. *See* Storage boom.

Hook tender. The foreman of a yarding crew; specifically, one who directs the attaching of the cable to a turn of logs. (P. C. F.)

Horse dam. A temporary dam made by placing large logs across a stream, in order to raise the water behind it, so as to float the rear. (N. F.)

Horse logs, to. In river driving, to drag stranded logs back to the stream by the use of peaveys. (N. F.)

Hovel, *n.* A stable for logging teams. (N. W., L. S.)

Ice a road, to. To sprinkle water on a logging road so that a coating of ice may form, thus facilitating the hauling of logs. (N. F.)

Ice guards. Heavy timbers fastened fan shaped about a cluster of boom piles at an angle of approximately 30 degrees to the surface of the water. They prevent the destruction of the boom by ice, through forcing it to mount the guards and be broken up. (N. F.)

Jack chain. An endless spiked chain, which moves logs from one point to another, usually from the mill pond into the sawmill. (Gen.)
Syn.: bull chain. (P. C. F.)

Jack ladder. *See* Gangway.

Jackpot, *n.* **1.** A contemptuous expression applied to an unskillful piece of work in logging. (N. F.)
2. An irregular pile of logs. (App.)

Jam, *n.* A stoppage or congestion of logs in a stream, due to an obstruction or to low water. (Gen.)

Jam cracker. *See* Head driver.

Jammer, *n.* An improved form of gin, mounted on a movable framework, and used to load logs on sleds and cars by horsepower. (N. F.)

Jam, to break a. To start in motion logs which have jammed. (Gen.)

Jay hawk, to. To strip one 4-foot length of bark from a tanbark oak, leaving the tree standing. (P. C. F.)

Jiboo, *v.* To remove a dog from a log. (N. W., L. S.)

Jigger, *v.* To pull a log by horsepower over a level place in a slide. (Gen.)
Syn.: lazy haul, to.

Jim binder. *See* Binder.

Jobber, *n.* A logging contractor or subcontractor. (Gen.)

Jobber's sun. A term applied to the moon in a jobber's or contractor's logging camp, on account of the early and late hours of commencing and ending work. (N. W., L. S.)

Jumper, *n.* A sled shod with wood, used for hauling supplies over bare ground into a logging camp. (N. F.)
Syn.: tote sled.

Katydid, *n.* *See* Logging wheels.

Key log. In river driving, a log which is so caught or wedged that a jam is formed and held. (Gen.)

Kilhig, *n.* A short, stout pole used as a lever or brace to direct the fall of a tree. (N. W.)

Knot, *v.* *See* Limb.

Knot bumper. *See* Limber.

Knotter, *n.* *See* Limber.

Laker, *n.* A log driver expert at handling logs on lakes. (N. F.)

Landing, *n.* **1.** A place to which logs are hauled or skidded preparatory to transportation by water or rail. A *rough and tumble landing* is one in which no attempt is made to pile the logs regularly. (Gen.)

Syn.: bank, banking ground, log dump, rollway, yard.

2. A platform, usually at the foot of a skid road, where logs are collected and loaded on cars. A *lightning landing* is one having such an incline that the logs may roll upon the cars without assistance. (Gen.)

Landing man. One who unloads logging sleds at the landing. (N. F.)

Landing, to break a. To roll a pile of logs from a landing or bank into the water. (Gen.)

Land looker. *See* Cruiser.

Lap, *n.*, or **Lapwood,** *n.* Tops left in the woods in logging. (Gen.)

Lash pole. A cross pole which holds logs together in a raft. (Gen.)

Lazy haul, to. *See* Jigger.

Lead, *n.* A snatch block with a hook or loop for fastening it to convenient stationary objects, used for guiding the cable by which logs are dragged. (P. C. F.)

Lead line. A wire rope, with an eye at each end, used to anchor the snatch block in setting a lead. (P. C. F.)

Lead log. *See* Brow skid; Head log.

Lightning landing. *See* Landing.

Limb, *v.* To remove the limbs from a felled tree.

Syn.: knot. (P. C. F.)

Limber, *n.* One who cuts the limbs from felled trees. (Gen.)

Syn.: knotter (P. C. F.), knot bumper (App.).

Line horse. The horse which drags the cable from the yarding engine to the log to which the cable is to be attached. (P. C. F.)

Lizard, *n.* *See* Dray.

Loader, *n.* **1.** One who loads logs on sleds or cars. (Gen.)

2. *See* Steam loader.

Loading chain. A long chain used in loading or piling logs with horses. (N. F.)

Syn.: decking chain.

Loading jack. A platformed framework upon which logs are hoisted from the water for loading upon cars. (N. F.)

Loading tripod. Three long timbers joined at their tops in the shape of a tripod, for holding a pulley block in proper position to load logs on cars from a lake or stream. (L. S.)

Syn.: hoist.

Lock down. A strip of tough wood, with holes in the ends, which is laid across a raft of logs. Rafting pins are driven through the holes into the logs, thus holding the raft together. (N. F.)

Lodge, to. *See* Hang up, to.

Logan, *n.* *See* Pokelogan.

Log deck. The platform upon a loading jack. (Gen.)

Log dump. *See* Landing.

Log fixer. *See* Rosser.

Logger, *n.* One engaged in logging.

Logging sled. The heavy double sled used to haul logs from the skidway or yard to the landing. (N. F.)
Syn.: twin sleds, two sleds, wagon sled.

Logging-sled road. A road, leading from the skidway to the landing. (N. F.)

Logging wheels. A pair of wheels, usually about 10 feet in diameter, for transporting logs. (Gen.)
Syn.: big wheels, katydid, timber wheels.

Log jack. *See* Gangway.

Log scale. The contents of a log, or of a number of logs considered collectively. (Gen.)

Log, to. To cut logs and deliver them at a place from which they can be transported by water or rail, or, less frequently, at the mill. (Gen.)

Log watch. *See* Head driver.

Logway, *n.* *See* Gangway.

Long butt, to. *See* Butt off, to.

Loose-tongued sloop. *See* Swing dingle.

Lubber lift, to. To raise the end of a log by means of a pry, and through the use of weight instead of strength. (N. F.)

Lug hooks. A pair of tongs attached to the middle of a short bar, and used by two men to carry small logs. (Gen.)

Lumber, *v.* To log, or to manufacture logs into lumber, or both. (Gen.)

Lumberjack, *n.* One who works in a logging camp. (Gen.)

Lumberman, *n.* One engaged in lumbering. (Gen.)

Mark, *n.* A letter or sign indicating ownership, which is stamped on the ends of logs. (Gen.) *See* Bark mark.
Syn.: brand, end mark.

Mark caller. In sorting logs, one who stands at the lower end of the sorting jack and calls the different marks, so that the logs may be guided into the proper channels or pockets. (Gen.)

Marker, *n.* One who puts the mark on the end of logs. (Gen.)

Market, *n.* A log 19 inches in diameter at the small end and 13 feet long. (New York.)
Syn.: standard.

Marking hammer. A hammer bearing a raised device which is stamped on logs, to indicate ownership. (Gen.)
Syn.: marking iron.

Marking iron. *See* Marking hammer.

Match, *v.* *See* Mate.

Mate, *v.* To place together in a raft logs of similar size. (Gen.)
Syn.: match.

Mill pond. The pond near a sawmill in which logs to be sawn are held. (Gen.)

Monitor. *See* Catamaran.

Moss, *v.* To fill with moss the crevices between the logs in a logging camp. (N. F.)

Mud, *v.* To fill with soft clay the crevices between the logs in a logging camp. (N. F.)

Mudboat, *n.* A low sled with wide runners, used for hauling logs in swamps. (S. F., N. E.)

Mudsill, *n.* The bed piece or bottom timber of a dam which is placed across the stream, usually resting on rocks or in mud. (Gen.)
Syn.: bottom sill.

Nick, *n.* *See* Undercut.

Nose, *v.* To round off the end of a log in order to make it drag or slip more easily. (Gen.)
Syn.: snipe.

Notch, *v.* To make an undercut in a tree preparatory to felling it. (Gen.)
Syn.: undercut.

Notch, *n.* *See* Undercut.

Peaker, *n.* **1.** A load of logs narrowing sharply toward the top, and thus shaped like an inverted V. (Gen.)
2. The top log of a load. (Gen.)

Peavey, *n.* A stout lever 5 to 7 feet long, fitted at the larger end with a metal socket and pike and a curved steel hook which works on a bolt; used in handling logs, especially in driving. A peavey differs from a cant hook in having a pike instead of a toe ring and lip at the end. (Gen.)

Pecky, *a.* A term applied to an unsoundness most common in bald cypress. (S. F.)
Syn.: peggy.

Peeler, *n.* *See* Barker.

Peggy, *a.* *See* Pecky.

Pickaroon, *n.* A piked pole fitted with a curved hook, used in holding boats to jams in driving, and for pulling logs from brush and eddies out into the current. (Gen.)

Pick the rear, to. *See* Sack the rear, to.

Pier dam. A pier built from the shore, usually slanting downstream, to narrow and deepen the channel, to guide logs past an obstruction, or to throw all the water on one side of an island. (N. F.)
Syn.: wing dam.

Pig, *n.* *See* Rigging sled.

Pig tail. An iron device driven into trees or stumps to support a wire or small rope. (P. C. F.)

Pike pole. A piked pole, 12 to 20 feet long, used in river driving. (Gen.)

Pitch pocket. A cavity in wood filled with resin. (P. C. F., R. M. F.)

Pitch streak. A seam or shake filled with resin. (Gen.)

Plug and knock down. A device for fastening boom sticks together, in the absence of chains. It consists of a withe secured by wooden plugs in holes bored in the booms. (N. F.)

Pocket boom. A boom in which logs are held after they are sorted. (Gen.)

Point, *v.* *See* Gun.

Pokelogan, *n.* A bay or pocket into which logs may float off during a drive. (N. W., L. S.)
Syn: logan.

Pond man. One who collects logs in the mill pond and floats them to the gangway. (Gen.)

Pontoon. *See* Catamaran.

Prize logs. Logs which come to the sorting jack without marks denoting ownership. (N. F.)

Pull back. *See* Haul back.

Pull boat. A flatboat, carrying a steam skidder or a donkey, used in logging cypress. (S. F.)

Pull the briar, to. To use a crosscut saw. (N. F.)

Put in, to. In logging, to deliver logs at the landing. (Gen.)

Quickwater, *n.* That part of a stream which has fall enough to create a decided current. (Gen.)
Ant.: stillwater.

Rafter dam. A dam in which long timbers are set on the upstream side at an angle of 20 to 40 degrees to the water surface. The pressure of the water against the timbers holds the dam solidly against the stream bed. (N. F.)
Syn.: self-loading dam, slant dam.

Ram pike. A tree broken off by wind and with a splintered end on the portion left standing. (N. F.)

Rank, *v.* To haul and pile regularly, as, to *rank* bark or cord wood. (Gen.)

Ranking bar. *See* Handbarrow.

Ranking jumper. A wood-shod sled upon which tanbark is hauled. (N. F.)

Rave, *n.* A piece of iron or wood which secures the beam to the runners of a logging sled. (N. W., L. S.)

Rear, *n.* The upstream end of a drive; the logs may be either stranded or floating. "Floating rear" comprises those logs which may be floated back into the current; "dry rear," those which must be dragged or rolled back. (Gen.)

Receiving boom. *See* Storage boom.

Ride, *n.* The side of a log upon which it rests when being dragged. (Gen.)

Ride a log, to. To stand on a floating log. (Gen.)

Rigging, *n.* The cables, blocks, and hooks used in skidding logs by steam power. (Gen.)

Rigging sled. A sled used to haul hooks and blocks on a skid road. (P. C. F.)
Syn.: dog boat, pig.

Rigging slinger. 1. A member of a yarding crew, whose chief duty is to place chokers or grabs on logs. (P. C. F.)
2. One who attaches the rigging to trees, in steam skidding. (S. F.)

Ring, *n.* A section of tanbark, usually 4 feet long. (N. F.)

Ring rot. Decay in a log, which follows the annual rings more or less closely. (Gen.)

Rise, *n.* The difference in diameter, or taper, between two points in a log. (Gen.)

River boss. The foreman in charge of a log drive. (N. F.)

River driver. One who works on a log drive. (Gen.)

River rat. A log driver whose work is chiefly on the river; contrasted with **Laker.** (N. F.)

Road donkey. A donkey engine mounted on a heavy sled, which drags logs along a skid road by winding a cable on a drum. It has a second drum for the haul-back. (P. C. F.)

Road gang. That portion of the crew of a logging camp who cut out logging roads and keep them in repair. (N. F.)

Road monkey. One whose duty is to keep a logging road in proper condition. (N. W., L. S.)
Syn.: blue jay, greaser. (P. C. F.)

Roll, *n.* The crossbar of a logging sled into which the tongue is set. (N. W., L. S.)
Syn.: roller.

Roller, *n.* *See* Roll; Upright roller.

Rolling dam. A dam for raising the water in a shallow stream. It has no sluiceways, but a smooth top of timber over which, under a sufficient head of water, logs may slide or roll. (Gen.)

Roll the boom, to. To roll a boom of logs along the shore of a lake against which it is held by wind, by the use of a cable operated by a steamboat or kedge. The cable is attached to the outer side of the boom, hauled up, then attached again, thus propelling the boom by revolving it against the shore when it would be impossible to tow it. (N. W., L. S.)

Rollway, *n.* *See* Landing.

Rooster, *n.* *See* Gooseneck.

Rosser, *n.* One who barks and smooths the ride of a log in order that it may slide more easily. (N. F.)
Syn.: log fixer (P. C. F.), slipper, scalper (App.).

Rough and tumble landing. *See* Landing.

Round timber. Pine trees which have not been turpentined. (S. F.)

Round turn. A space at the head of a logging-sled road, in which the sled may be turned round without unhitching the team. (N. F.)

Runner chain. A chain bound loosely around the forward end of the runners of a logging sled as a brake. (N. W., L. S.)

Runner dog. A curved iron attached to a runner of the hind sled of a logging sled, which holds the loaded sled on steep hills by being forced into the bed of the road by any backward movement. (N. F.)

Runway. *See* Gutter road.

Rutter, *n.* A form of plow for cutting ruts in a logging road for the runners of the sleds to run in. (N. W., L. S.)

Sack the rear, to. To follow a drive and roll in logs which have lodged or grounded. (Gen.)
Syn.: pick the rear, to.

Sack the slide, to. To return to a slide logs which have jumped out. (Gen.)

Saddle, *n.* The depression cut in a transverse skid in a skid road to guide the logs which pass over it. (P. C. F.)

Saddlebag, *v.* As applied to a boom, to catch on an obstruction and double around it. (Gen.)

Sampson, *n.* An appliance for loosening or starting logs by horsepower. It usually consists of a strong, heavy timber and a chain terminating in a heavy swamp hook. The timber is placed upright beside the piece to be moved, the chain fastened around it, and the hook inserted low down on the opposite side. Leverage is then applied by a team hitched to the upper end of the upright timber. (N. F.)

Sampson a tree, to. To direct the fall of a tree by means of a lever and pole. (N. F.)

Sap stain. Discoloration of the sapwood. (Gen.)

Saw fitter. *See* Filer.

Sawyer, *n.* *See* Faller.

Scale book. A book especially designed for recording the contents of scaled logs. (Gen.)

Scaler, *n.* One who determines the volume of logs. (Gen.)

Scalper, *n.* *See* Rosser.

Scoot, *n.* *See* Dray.

Season check. *See* Check.

Second faller. The subordinate in a crew of fallers. (P. C. F.)
Syn.: helper. (N. F.)

Self-loading dam. *See* Rafter dam.

Send-up man. That member of a loading crew who guides the logs up the skids. (Gen.)
Syn.: ground loader. (N. F.)

Send up, to. In loading, to raise logs up skids with cant hooks, or by steam or horse power. (Gen.)

Setting, *n.* The temporary station of a portable sawmill, a yarding engine, or other machine used in logging. (Gen.)

Shake, *n.* A crack in timber, due to frost or wind. (Gen.)
Syn.: Windshake.

Shanty boat. *See* Wanigan.

Shanty boss. *See* Chore boy.

Shear boom. A boom so secured that it guides floating logs in the desired direction. (N. F.)
Syn.: fender boom, glancing boom.

Shear skid. *See* Fender skid.

Shoot a jam, to. To loosen a log jam with dynamite. (Gen.)

Shore hold. The attachment of the hawser of a raft of logs to an object on the shore. (N. W., L. S.)

Short road. *See* Go-back road.

Shot holes. Holes made in wood by boring insects. (App.)

Side jam. A jam which has formed on one side of a stream, usually where the logs are forced to the shore at a bend by the current, or where the water is shallow or there are partially submerged rocks. (N. F.)

Side mark. *See* Bark mark.

Side winder. A tree knocked down unexpectedly by the falling of another. (Gen.)

Signal man. One who transmits orders from the foreman of a yarding crew to the engineer of the yarding donkey. (P. C. F.)

Single out, to. To float logs, usually cypress, one at a time, from the woods to the float road. (S. F.)

Sinker, *n.* *See* Deadhead.

Sinker boat. *See* Catamaran.

Skid, *v.* **1.** To draw logs from the stump to the skidway, landing, or mill. (Gen.)
Syn.: snake, twitch.
2. As applied to a road, to reenforce by placing logs or poles across it. (Gen.)

Skid, *n.* A log or pole, commonly used in pairs, upon which logs are handled or piled (Gen.); or the log or pole laid transversely in a skid road (P. C. F.).

Skidder, *n.* **1.** One who skids logs. (Gen.)

2. A steam engine, usually operating from a railroad track, which skids logs by means of a cable. (Gen.)

Syn.: steam skidder.

3. The foreman of a crew which constructs skid roads. (P. C. F.)

4. *See* Bummer.

Skidding chain. A heavy chain used in skidding logs. (Gen.)

Skidding hooks. *See* Skidding tongs.

Skidding sled. *See* Dray.

Skidding tongs. A pair of hooks attached by links to a ring and used for skidding logs. (Gen.)

Syn.: grips, grapples, grabs, skidding hooks.

Skidding trail. *See* Gutter road.

Skid grease. A heavy oil applied to skids to lessen the friction of logs dragged over them. (P. C. F.)

Skid road. **1.** A road or trail leading from the stump to the skidway or landing. (Gen.)

Syn.: travois road. (N. F.)

2. A road over which logs are dragged, having heavy transverse skids partially sunk in the ground, usually at intervals of about 5 feet. (P. C. F.)

Skid up, to. **1.** To level or reenforce a logging road by the use of skids. (Gen.)

2. To collect logs and pile them on a skidway. (Gen.)

Skidway, *n.* Two skids laid parallel at right angles to a road, usually raised above the ground at the end nearest the road. Logs are usually piled upon a skidway as they are brought from the stump for loading upon sleds, wagons, or cars. (Gen.)

Skidway, to break a. To roll piled logs off a skidway. (Gen.)

Sky hooker. *See* Top loader.

Slack water. In river driving, the temporary slackening of the current caused by the formation of a jam. (Gen.)

Slant dam. *See* Rafter dam.

Slash, *n.* **1.** The débris left after logging, wind, or fire. (Gen.)

Syn.: slashing.

2. Forest land which has been logged off and upon which the limbs and tops remain, or which is deep in débris as the result of fire or wind. (Gen.)

Slashing, *n.* *See* Slash.

Sled tender. **1.** One who assists in loading and unloading logs or skidding with dray. (N. F.)

Syn.: chain tender.

2. A member of the hauling crew who accompanies the turn of logs to the landing, unhooks the grabs, and sees that they are returned to the yarding engine. (P. C. F.)

Slide, *n.* A trough built of logs or timber, used to transport logs down a slope. (Gen.)

Syn.: chute, dry slide, slip.

Slide tender. One who keeps a slide in repair. (Gen.)

Slip, *n.* **1.** *See* Slide.

2. *See* Gangway.

Slip grab. A pear-shaped link attached by a swivel to a skidding evener or whiffletree, through which the skidding chain is passed. The chain runs freely when the slip grab is held sideways, but catches when the grab is straight. (N. F.)
Syn.: grab link.

Slipper, *n.* *See* Rosser.

Slip skids. *See* Glisse skids.

Sloop, *n.* *See* Dray.

Sloop logs, to. To haul logs down steep slopes on a dray or sloop equipped with a tongue. (N. F.)

Slough pig. Usually a second-rate river driver who is assigned to picking logs out of sloughs in advance of the rear. (N. F.)

Sluice, *v.* **1.** *See* Flume.
2. To float logs through the sluiceway of a splash dam. (N. F.)
3. *See* Splash.

Sluice, *n.* *See* Flume.

Sluice gate. The gate closing a sluiceway in a splash dam. (Gen.)

Sluiceway, *n.* The opening in a splash dam through which logs pass. (Gen.)

Snake, *v.* *See* Skid.

Snaking trail. *See* Gutter road.

Snatch team. *See* Tow team.

Snib, *v.* In river driving, to be carried away purposely, but ostensibly by accident, on the first portion of a jam that moves; to ride away from work under guise of being accidentally carried off. (N. W., L. S.)

Snipe, *v.* *See* Nose.

Sniper, *n.* One who noses logs before they are skidded. (Gen.)

Snow a road, to. To cover bare spots in a logging road with snow, to facilitate the passage of sleds. (N. F.)

Snow slide. A temporary slide on a steep slope, made by dragging a large log through deep snow which is soft or thawing; when frozen solidly, it may be used to slide logs to a point where they can be reached by sleds. (N. W.)

Snub, *v.* To check, usually by means of a snub line, the speed of logging sleds or logs on steep slopes, or of a log raft. (Gen.)

Softwood, *a.* As applied to trees and logs, needle-leafed, coniferous. (Gen.)

Softwood, *n.* A needle-leafed, or coniferous, tree. (Gen.)

Solid jam. **1.** In river driving, a jam formed solidly and extending from bank to bank of a stream. (N. F.)
2. A drive is said to be "in a solid jam" when the stream is full of logs from the point to which the rear is cleared to the mill, sorting jack, or storage boom. (N. F.)

Sorting boom. A strong boom used to guide logs into the sorting jack, to both sides of which it is usually attached. (Gen.)

Sorting gap. *See* Sorting jack.

Sorting jack. A raft, secured in a stream, through an opening in which logs pass to be sorted by their marks and diverted into pocket booms or the downstream channel. (Gen.)
Syn.: sorting gap.

Spanish windlass. A device for moving heavy objects in logging. It consists of a rope or chain, within a turn of which a lever is inserted and power gained by twisting. (N. F.)
Syn.: twister.

Spiked skid. A skid in which spikes are inserted in order to keep logs from sliding back when being loaded or piled. (Gen.)

Splash, *v.* To drive logs by releasing a head of water confined by a splash dam. (Gen).

Syn.: flood, sluice.

Splash boards. Boards placed temporarily on top of a rolling dam to heighten the dam, and thus to increase the head of water available for river driving. (N. F.)

Splash dam. A dam built to store a head of water for driving logs. (Gen.)

Syn.: flood dam. (Gen.)

Split roof. A roof of a logging camp or barn made by laying strips split from straight-grained timber. The strips run from the ridge pole to the eaves, and break the joints with other strips, as in a shingle roof. (N. F.)

Spool donkey. A donkey engine for winding cable, equipped with a spool or capstan, instead of a drum. (P. C. F.)

Spool tender. One who guides the cable on a spool donkey. (P. C. F.)

Spot, *v.* *See* Blaze.

Spring board. A short board, shod at one end with an iron calk, which is inserted in a notch cut in a tree, on which the faller stands while felling the tree. (P. C. F., S. F.)

Spring pole. 1. A springy pole attached to the tongue of a logging sled and passing over the roll and under the beam, for holding the weight of the tongue off the horses' necks. (N. F.)

2. A device for steadying a crosscut saw, so that one man can use it instead of two. (P. C. F.)

Sprinkler, *n.* A large wooden tank from which water is sprinkled over logging roads during freezing weather in order to ice the surface. (N. W., L. S.)

Syn.: tank.

Sprinkler sleds. The sleds upon which the sprinkler is mounted. They consist of two sleds whose runners turn up at each end, fastened together by cross chains, and each having a pole, in order that the sprinkler may be hauled in either direction without turning around. (N. F.)

Spud, *n.* A tool for removing bark. (Gen.)

Syn.: barking iron.

Spudder, *n.* *See* Barker.

Stag, *v.* To cut off trousers at the knee, or boots at the ankle. (N. F., P. C. F.)

Standard, *n.* *See* Market.

Starting bar. *See* Gee throw.

Stay boom. A boom fastened to a main boom and attached upstream to the shore to give added strength to the main boom. (Gen.)

Steam hauler. A geared locomotive used to haul loaded logging sleds over an ice road. It is equipped with a spiked metal belt which runs over sprocket wheels replacing the driving wheels, and is guided by a sled, turned by a steering wheel, upon which the front end rests. (N. F.)

Steam jammer. *See* Steam loader.

Steam loader. A machine operated by steam and used for loading logs upon cars. (Gen.)

Syn.: loader, steam jammer.

Steam skidder. *See* Skidder.

Stem winder. *See* Corkscrew.

Stillwater. That part of a stream having such slight fall that no current is apparent. Ant.: quickwater. (Gen.)
Syn.: deadwater.

Stock logs, to. To deliver logs from stump to mill or railroad. (S. F.)

Storage boom. A strong boom used to hold logs in storage at a sawmill. (Gen.)
Syn.: holding boom, receiving boom.

Straw boss, *n.* A subforeman in a logging camp. (N. W., L. S.)
Syn.: head push.

Stream jam. *See* Center jam.

Stringer road. *See* Fore-and-aft road.

Stumpage, *n.* The value of timber as it stands uncut in the woods; or, in a general sense, the standing timber itself. (Gen.)

Swamp, *v.* To clear the ground of underbrush, fallen trees, and other obstructions preparatory to constructing a logging road or opening out a gutter road. (Gen.)

Swamper, *n.* One who swamps. (Gen.)
Syn.: beaver, gutterman. (N. F.)

Swamp hook. A large, single hook on the end of a chain, used in handling logs, most commonly in skidding. (Gen.)

Sway bar. 1. A strong bar or pole, two of which couple and hold in position the front and rear sleds of a logging sled. (N. F.)
2. The bar used to couple two logging cars. (Gen.)

Swell butted. As applied to a tree, greatly enlarged at the base. (Gen.)
Syn.: bottle butted, churn butted.

Swing, *v.* *See* Gun.

Swing dingle. A single sled with wood-shod runners and a tongue with lateral play, used in hauling logs down steep slopes on bare ground. (N. F.)
Syn.: loose-tongued sloop.

Swing team. In a logging team of six, the pair between the leaders and the butt team. (P. C. F.)

Tail chain. A heavy chain bound around the trailing end of logs, as a brake, in slooping on steep slopes. (N. W.)

Taildown, to. To roll logs on a skidway to a point on the skids where they can be quickly reached by the loading crew. (N. F.)

Tail hold. 1. A means of obtaining increased power in moving a log by tackle. The cable is passed through a block attached to the log and the end fastened to a stationary object, so that hauling on the other end gives twice the power which would be attained by direct attachment of the cable to the log. (P. C. F.)
2. The attachment of the rear end of a donkey sled, usually to a tree or stump. (P. C. F.)

Tail hook. *See* Dog.

Tally board. A thin, smooth board used by a scaler to record the number or volume of logs. (Gen.)

Tally man. One who records or tallies the measurements of logs as they are called by the scaler. (N. F.)

Tank, *n.* *See* Sprinkler.

Tank conductor. One who has charge of the crew which operates a sprinkler or tank, and who regulates the flow of water, in icing logging roads. (N. F.)

Tank heater. A sheet-iron cylinder extending through a tank or sprinkler, in which a fire is kept to prevent the water in the tank from freezing while icing logging roads in extremely cold weather. (N. F.)

Tanking. The act of hauling water in a tank, to ice a logging road. (N. F.)

Tee, *n.* A strip of iron about 6 inches long with a hole in the center, to which a short chain is attached; it is passed through a hole in a gate plank, turned crosswise, and so used to hold the plank when tripped in a splash dam. (N. W.)

Throw, *v.* *See* Wedge a tree, to.

Throw line. *See* Trip line.

Throw out. *See* Frog.

Tide, *n.* A freshet. In the Appalachian region logs are rolled into a stream and a "tide" awaited to carry them to the boom. (App.)

Timber wheels. *See* Logging wheels.

Toe ring. The heavy ring or ferrule on the end of a cant hook. It has a lip on the lower edge to prevent slipping when a log is grasped. (Gen.)

Toggle chain. A short chain with a ring at one end and a toggle hook and ring at the other, fastened to the sway bar or bunk of a logging sled, and used to regulate the length of a binding chain. (N. F.)
Syn.: bunk chain.

Toggle hook. A grab hook with a long shank, used on a toggle chain. (N. F.)

Tonging, *v.* Handling logs with skidding tongs. (N. F.)

Top chains. Chains used to secure the upper tiers of a load of logs after the capacity of the regular binding chains has been filled. (Gen.)

Top load. A load of logs piled more than one tier high, as distinguished from a bunk load. (Gen.)

Top loader. That member of a loading crew who stands on the top of a load and places logs as they are sent up. (Gen.)
Syn.: sky hooker. (N. F.)

Tote, *v.* To haul supplies to a logging camp. (N. F.)

Tote road. A road used for hauling supplies to a logging camp. (N. F.)
Syn.: hay road.

Tote sled. *See* Jumper.

Tow team. An extra team stationed at an incline in a logging road to assist the regular teams in ascending with loaded sleds. (N. F.)
Syn.: snatch team.

Trailers, *n.* Several logging sleds hitched behind one another and pulled by 4 to 8 horses driven by one man, thus saving teamster's wages. (N. F.)

Tram, *n.* *See* Tramway.

Tramway, *n.* A light or temporary railroad for the transportation of logs, often with wooden rails and operated by horsepower. (Gen.)
Syn.: tram.

Travois, *n.* *See* Dray.

Travois road. *See* Skid road.

Trip, *v.* *See* Wedge a tree, to.

Trip, *n.* *See* Turn.

Trip a dam, to. To remove the plank which closes a splash dam. (N. F.)

Trip line. **1.** A light rope attached to a dog hook, used to free the latter when employed in breaking a jam, a skidway, or a load. (N. F.)
Syn.: throw line.
2. *See* Haul back.

Tripsill, *n.* A timber placed across the bottom of the sluiceway in a splash dam, against which rest the planks by which the dam is closed. (Gen.)

Trough roof. A roof on a logging camp or barn, made of small logs split lengthwise, hollowed into troughs and laid from ridge pole to eaves. The joints of the lower tier are covered by inverted troughs. (N. F.)

Turkey, *n.* A bag containing a lumberjack's outfit. To "histe the turkey" is to take one's personal belongings and leave camp. (N. W., L. S.)

Turn, *n.* **1.** A single trip and return made by one team in hauling logs—e. g., a four-turn road is a road the length of which will permit of only four round trips per day. (N. F.)

Syn.: trip. (Gen.)

2. Two or more logs coupled together end to end for hauling. (P. C. F.)

Turnout, *n.* A short side road from a logging-sled road, to allow loaded sleds to pass. (N. W., L. S.)

Twin sleds. *See* Logging sled.

Twister, *n.* *See* Spanish windlass.

Twitch, *v.* *See* Skid.

Two sleds. *See* Logging sled.

Undercut, *v.* *See* Notch.

Undercut, *n.* The notch cut in a tree to determine the direction in which the tree is to fall, and to prevent splitting. (Gen.)

Syn.: notch (Gen.), nick (S. F.).

Undercutter, *n.* A skilled woodman who chops the undercut in trees so that they shall fall in the proper direction. (Gen.)

Union drive. A drive of logs belonging to several owners, who share the expense pro rata. (N. F.)

Upright roller. A flanged roller placed upright at a bend in a skid road to direct the cable. (P. C. F.)

Syn.: roller, dolly.

Value, *v.* *See* Cruise.

Valuer, *n.* *See* Cruiser.

Van, *n.* The small store in a logging camp in which clothing, tobacco, and medicine are kept to supply the crew. (N. W., L. S.) *See* Commissary.

Wagon sled. *See* Logging sled.

Wanigan, *n.* A houseboat used as sleeping quarters or as kitchen and dining room by river drivers. (N. W., L. S.)

Syn.: ark (N. F.), shanty boat (S. F.).

Water ladder. Pole guides up and down which a barrel slides in filling a sprinkler by horsepower. (N. W., L. S.)

Water slide. *See* Flume.

Wedge a tree, to. To topple over with wedges a tree that is being felled. (Gen.)

Syn.: throw, trip.

Wet slide. *See* Flume.

Whiffletree neckyoke. A heavy logging neckyoke, to the ends of which short whiffletrees are attached by rings. From the ends of the whiffletrees wide straps run to the breeching, thus giving the team added power in holding back loads on steep slopes. (N. F.)

White water man. A log driver who is expert in breaking jams on rapids or falls. (N. F.)

Widow maker. A broken limb hanging loose in the top of a tree, which in its fall may injure a man below (N. F.), or a breaking cable (P. C. F.).

Wigwam, to make a. In felling trees, to lodge several in such a way that they support each other. (N. F.)

Windfall, *n.* An area upon which the trees have been thrown by wind; also, a single tree thrown by wind. (Gen.)
Syn.: blow down, wind slash. (N. F.)

Windshake, *n.* *See* Shake.

Wind slash. *See* Windfall.

Wing dam. *See* Pier dam.

Wing jam. A jam which is formed against an obstacle in the stream and slants upstream until the upper end rests solidly against one shore, with an open channel for the passage of logs on the opposite side. (N. F.)

Woodpecker, *n.* A poor chopper. (Gen.)

Wrapper chain. *See* Binding chain.

Yard, *n.* *See* Landing.

Yarding donkey. A donkey engine mounted upon a heavy sled, used in yarding logs by drum and cable. (P. C. F.)

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